P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY,
11 YEARS OLD.
The only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0 PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.
No. 51,707—NEW SERIES.
BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1899.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIB OF BOM BRA OF ROYAL ASIA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4039	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5026	C. Gadd	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. London	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	J. M. Wibmer	28th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 18th August, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Oct. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	20th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIC	A. Fellner	4,235	7th Nov., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
POSEIDON	......	3,878	22nd Sep., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug., 26, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th August, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 31st August, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 4th September.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 2nd September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 31st August.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,524 tons, on or about 31st August.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th August, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
YARRA	4,255	....	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	20th Sept., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege, leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail
SULTAN ...	2,884	Bohnsack	1st Sept.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY ; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON
DELAGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN

MADEIRA
and
SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 7th Aug., 1899.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY : Esplanade Road.
KARACHI : Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.

Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

WHOLESALE DRUG INDENTS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY,

ENGLISH DRUGS
OF GUARANTEED PURITY.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
OF BEST SHEFFIELD MANUFACTURE AND
ALL MATERIALS AND IMPLEMENTS
USED IN
HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES
IN ANY QUANTITIES FROM STOCK.

ESTIMATES PREPARED AND CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN WITH
RAILWAYS, HOSPITALS, &c.,

ALL GOODS are of guaranteed quality, nothing inferior is kept in stock, and all Drugs and Medicinal and Chemical preparations are up to the standard laid down by the BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6 ; Nickelled, Rs. 8 ; Silver, Rs. 30 ; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

JUST ADDED TO THE
CLEARANCE SALE

CRICKET KIT,
FOOTBALLS,
GOLF CLUBS,
TENNIS RACQUETS,
BOXING GLOVES,
BADMINTON BATS,
HOCKEY STICKS.

ALL AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
CASH ONLY.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,

LIMITED,

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,202,400
RESERVE FUND	£2,202,400

FLEUSS TYRES ! ! FLEUSS TYRES ! !

WE WILL FIT ANY TYRE YOU LIKE, BUT
STRONGLY RECOMMEND

FLEUSS TUBELESS TYRES.

SEND FOR BOOKLETS.

1. Good rubber absorbs more vibration than inferior rubber. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre is made of carefully selected Para rubber.
2. There is no inner tube to get pinched or chafed.
3. The Fleuss has no wires.
4. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre conquers "Porosity," Porosity is a Fatal disease which attacks single tube tyres, and frequently ruins double tube tyres. Porosity means double puncture.
5. In the Fleuss Tyre punctures are located with great ease without removing the tyre from the wheel.
6. The puncture is repaired on the inside and he tyre can be detached and repaired in a few minutes,
7. It is absolutely unnecessary to take wheel out of machine to repair puncture in the Fleuss Tyre.
8. Fleuss Tyre does not skid. The tread of the tyre is designed to prevent skidding (side-slip).
9. The Fleuss Tyre does not fling mud on rider. The Fleuss Tyre is perfection in this respect. The three side corrugations spray mud away from the rider ; they do not send it straight up. The Fleuss Tyre is therefore clean.
10. As regards speed the Fleuss Tubeless Tyre has all the advantages of a single tube tyre. Good rubber is buoyant and a speed promoter.
11. The pressure of air within the tyre serves to force the patch on when repair is executed, and not off as in the case of all tyres with an independent air tube.
12. Fleuss Tyre will hold air very long.
13. The Fleuss Tyre when punctured gives off its air less readily than any tyre having a separate tube.
14. The Fleuss Tyre can be repaired with a postage stamp for the time being.

Fleuss Tyres are on view at the Bombay and Provincial Cycle Supply Agency's Establishment,

CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY,
(Near Messrs. Stephens & Sons' Stables).

You may confidently ride the "Fleuss." Try it once. We are sure you will be thoroughly satisfied.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

BUNGALOW

TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BOXES OF OIL COLOURS IN TUBES.

	Rs. a.
POCKET BOX. Size 9 1-2 inches by 4 1-4, 1 inch deep, containing twelve Colours:—Raw Sienna, Deep Naples, Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Burnt Sienna, Vermillon, Crimson Lake, Prussian Blue, Terre Verte, Vandyke Brown, Flake White, Ivory White, Megilp, six Hog-Hair Brushes, Mahogany Palette, and Palette-Knife.	7 8
STUDENT'S BOX. Size 12 1-4 inches by 6 1-2, 1 1-2 inch deep, containing fifteen Colours:—Raw Sienna, Deep Naples, Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Chrome Yellow, Burnt Sienna, Light Red, Vandyke Brown, Megilp, Ivory Black, Flake White, Neutral tint, Crimson Lake, Purple Lake, Prussian Blue, Vermilion, Sable and Hog-Hair Brushes, Badger Softener, Chalk, Porterayon, Dipper, Palette-Knife, Oil, Turpentine, and Mahogany Palette	18 0
PORTABLE BOX. Size 13 3-4 inches by 9, 1 3-4 inch deep, containing twenty-two Colours, a general selection of Sable and Hog-Hair Brushes, Badger Softener, Chalk, Portcrayon, Oil, and Turpentine, Palette-Knife, Capped Dipper and Mahogany Palette	35 0
ACADEMY BOX. Size 12 3-4 inches by 9, 4 1-2 inch deep, containing thirty Colours, with a general selection of Sable and Hong-Hair Brushes, Badger Softener, Chalk, Charcoal and Portcrayon, Palette-Knife, Double-Capped Dipper, Mastic Varnish, Pale Drying Oil, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Mahogany Palette, and three prepared Millboards, 12 inch by 8	50 0
STUDIO BOX. Size 15 inches by 11, 4 inches deep, containing forty Colours, including the following—Aureolin, Cadmium, Yellow, Vermilion, Rose Madder, Rembrandt's Madder, Brown Madder, Cobalt, French Blue, Viridian, and Oxide of Chromium, with a general selection of Sable and Hog-Hair Brushes, Badger Softener, Chalk, Charcoal, Portcrayon, Steel and Ivory Palette-Knives, Double-Capped Dipper, Mastic Varnish, Pale Drying Oil, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Mahogany Palette, and three prepared Millboards, 14 inches by 10	78 0
STUDIO BOX. No. 3: Size 17 3-4 inches by 12 1-2, 5 1-2 inches deep, containing sixty Colours and everything an artist requires	218 0

LOST.
10 Rs. REWARD.

AT the Victoria Gardens, on SUNDAY, a rough-haired fox-terrier bitch, white, with a round black patch on one side, head black and tan and white. Apply,

Lieut. C. R. FORD, R.I.M.,
Apollo Hotel

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "YARRA," from COLOMBO, the STRIATS, CHINA and JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Stream, Victoria Dock, Shed No. 10. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 28th August, 1899.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.
In every STATION in INDIA.
INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

LATHAM & Co.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express " at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES:
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,]
(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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WANTED, an ENGLISH NURSE. Apply to Mrs. SPEARMAN, Longteal, Coonoor.

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TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND	£500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

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are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

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PAID UP CAPITAL	" 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 7,300,000

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HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
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	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

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Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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THE
Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India.

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NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
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CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 300. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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NOTICE.

MR. J. CAVANAGH will ARRIVE in BOMBAY, on the 5th September, with 250 first class HORSES and PONIES.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received up to MONDAY, the 25th September, 1899, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for LUBRICATING PURPOSES, required during the year, commencing from 1st January, 1900.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's schedule, which can be obtained from the Store-keeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the Contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Store-keeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Major, R.E.,
Agent.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 23rd August, 1899.

SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST an Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN" are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India on any substitute for sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

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Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co.
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WANTED.

WANTED

A SECRETARY for the Nagpur Municipal Committee for one year, pay, including allowances, will be Rs. 150, per mensem. Candidate must be a graduate of the Civil Engineering and must know Marathi. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 30th September, 1899.

Rejected applications will not be replied to:—

G. M. CHITNAVIS,
President Municipal Committee, Nagpur.
Dated the 24th August, 1899.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
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REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
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Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

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Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE
SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water, 6-8m., 5-23a., Low water, 0-56a.
Wilson College Literary Society, the Rev. Mr. Robertson's lecture on "Archbishop Laud and his England," 6. p.m.
Music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Lamu, Mombassa, Daressalam, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar and Seychelles per s.s. Chindwara, will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m., on Saturday, the 2nd September.

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.—The last lecture in connection with this society will be delivered to-day at 6 p.m., at the Wilson College Hall (at Chowpaty) by the Rev. W. G. Robertson, M.A., B.D., Professor of Wilson College on "Archbishop Laud and his England." Mr. Principal MacMillan has kindly consented to preside on the occasion.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st B. I. Marine Battalion, will play to-day the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m. (Weather permitting):—

March	Under the banner of Victory	Von Blon.
Scena E Duetto	Il Trovatore	Verdi.
Fantasia	A Burlesque	Kappey.
Valse	Pomona	Waldteufel.
Reminiscences of Offenbach		Winterbottom.
Polka	Bonne Bouche	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

KILLED BY A RUNAWAY BULL-BUFFALO.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital by Mr Turner, the Coroner, on view of the body of Puddee a Hindu woman, aged sixty years. The deceased was the wife of a *Mochee* and resided with him at Duncan Road. On Sunday afternoon a pair of bull-buffaloes were being led along the Parel Road, when, near the J. J. Hospital one of the animals took fright at a passing carriage and pair and bolted. The runaway animal in his rapid career along the Khoja Street, tossed the deceased up and threw her down on the ground. The woman sustained a bleeding wound on the head, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died a few hours after admission. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to fracture of the skull caused by her being accidentally tossed.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A PORT TRUST GODOWN.—Sawa'ia Kusbaba, a labourer, aged thirty-five years, died yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he had been removed suffering from injury to the spine, caused by a number of bags of grain falling on him, while working in a godown, on the 26th instant. On the morning of the day in question, deceased and a number of other labourers were stacking bags of jowari in a Port Trust godown at Surat Street. A plank was placed against the tier of bags to enable the labourers to go up and stack the bags. After the stacking was over, deceased attempted to remove the plank, when the tier gave way and about ten bags fell on him. He was extricated and removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The house-surgeon was of opinion that death was due to dislocation of the spine. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A TRAM-CAR.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Abdool Rahiman Ballabhoy, a Mahomedan boy, aged twelve years. The deceased was employed in a goods shed at Wari Bunder and resided with his father at Parel Road. About half-past 4 o'clock, on Sunday evening, Abdool was returning home from his work, when near the Nagpada, he was about to cross the road, but seeing a hack victoria coming from the direction of Byculla, he stopped and waited a little. After the victoria had passed him, the deceased attempted to cross the road, and in doing so came right in front of a tram-car, coming from Byculla. The boy was knocked down by one of the horses' heads and before the driver could put up the brake, the two wheels of the car on the off side passed over him. The driver stated that he whistled and shouted out, but the deceased did not hear the warning. The unfortunate lad was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from fractures of both the thighs, legs and pelvi bone. He never rallied after admission and died within three hours. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. Sakerlal Chandulal Desai, B. A., probationary mamlatdar of Dhanoo, is confirmed in his appointment in the Thana District. Mr. Sitaram Trimbak, fouzdar of Thana, is transferred to Karwar in the Kanara District.

Mr. Ratanji Jiwanji Vakil has, with the assistance of the Mahajans, started a Famine Relief Fund and opened a grain shop at Dhanoo in the Thana District, lately, where he sells the food grains to Kolis, Varlis, Katodis and Thakurs at the cheaper rate. Shetts Chaganlal Keshavji and Narotam Girdhar have, similarly opened a relief-house at the same place, where they distribute ambil (kanji) to the poor people of the districts daily.

At the special general meeting of the Thana Municipality held in the Municipal Hall under the presidency of Dr. F. A. Moosan, on Thursday last, it was resolved unanimously that (owing to the scarcity of water) the resolution of the municipality passed in 1887, with regard to the supply of water to the residents of Thana from the municipal tank at the rate of Rs. 2 per mensem should be rescinded and a general meter system be, hereafter, adopted.

Inspector Dinkar Ganesh of the Thana Municipality has made a complaint in the Court of Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana last week against Messrs. Croft & Co., owners of Bone Mills at Thana under section 69 of the District Municipal Act VI. of 1873, for committing a public nuisance in the vicinity of the railway station and Channis' Koliwada in Thana. The hearing of the case will take place on the 5th proximo.

A notorious Kaikadi named Ramji Hanmanta of the village of Kardori in Panvel Taluka of the Kolaba Zilla, who had eight previous convictions against him, has been arrested by Jamadar Gangadhar Laximan of Salsette last week, and placed before Mr. R. B. Gupte, Special Magistrate of Thana, under the provisions of sections 109 and 110 (security for good behaviour from vagrants and suspected persons and from habitual offenders) or Chapter 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Act V. of 1898.

An Agri of bad repute, who was charged with house-breaking and committing thefts in the garden, belonging to Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Trimbak Acharya at his Khari village near Kalwa, is being tried by the First Class Special Magistrate of Thana. Jemadar G. L. Virkar of Salsette, conducted the prosecution.

The following are the numbers of attacks and deaths from plague reported to date in Thana:—One attack and one death on Sunday, one attack and one death on Monday, one death on Tuesday, one attack and two deaths on Wednesday, three attacks on Thursday, two attacks and four deaths on Friday, and three attacks and four deaths on Saturday.

There are ten patients in the special plague hospital and fifteen persons in the Municipal Observation Camp to-day. Five births and thirty-seven deaths (including thirteen deaths from plague) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week.

Three cents of rain fell here on Tuesday, thirty-eight cents on Wednesday, five cents on Thursday, five cents on Friday, fourteen cents on Saturday and twenty cents on Sunday. The total fall to Sunday, August 27, was thirty-seven inches and sixty-five cents; total fall same date last year, eighty-seven inches.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.

THE undermentioned team will represent the Rovers in the match this evening.

C Howson	Goal.
G Walton Scrafton	Backs.
F Parker J Strang Reynolds	Half-Backs.
Lyons F A Thomas D Manning R Preston D Latta	Forwards.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NOTHING can be said as yet with certainty that an actual famine will take place in Guzerat and Kathyawar, until the close of "elephanta," which commences from November and lasts for fifteen days. In 1888 Guzerat was placed in a similar position for want of rain from the month of August till the beginning of November. But in that year we had eight inches of rain in the month of July and the final rainfall of five inches in the month of November, revived the withering crops. But this year we had very scanty rainfall in the beginning, hence there are very few chances of our having the khariff crops. But at any rate the last fall will help us to get drinking water, together with the pasturage and winter crops.

Petty dacoities are beginning to be rife in the district of Ahmedabad and lately disturbances have taken place at Ranpore in the Viramgaum taluka and at Sanand near the Jakhwada railway station. Bands of people, armed with guns and swords, come out in search of grain and anything else they can get. At Jakhwada the robbers were successful in carrying off two hundred bags of grain. But at Ranpore and other places they were foiled in their attempts by the police and the village people opposing them. Relief-works are being organised and for that purpose the Collector, the Superintending and the Executive Engineers and the Settlement Officer, have formed themselves into a committee.

The following schemes have been decided upon: *viz.*, to construct (1) new roads, (2) a new railway line from Ahmedabad to Dholker, the construction of which is already sanctioned by the Secretary of State, (3) and to further extend the work of drainage in the city. These schemes will be put into execution after the month of October, when the true extent of the famine will be clearly known to the authorities.

Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. of Bombay, have now prepared a petition, which is being signed by the chief inhabitants of Ahmedabad, praying for the extension of the Dholka railway line up to Dhollera and upwards. This is to be presented to the Bombay Government, for approval, which will be ultimately forwarded to the Secretary of State for sanction.

Two grain shops have been opened, one in and the other outside the Kalupore gate for the poor, where they can buy makai and Jawar at eight pies per seer. A bataki was beaten in the principal parts of the city, to let the people know that grass will be sold at nine pies per seer to the poor, owning any sort of cattle. Hence with the elaborate schemes thus formulated and the hearty co-operation of the charitably inclined people of Ahmedabad, the sufferings of the poor, during the impending famine, will be greatly alleviated.

Mr. A. M. H. Dahlvi, Barrister-at-Law, gave an evening party, on the occasion of the marriage of his niece at Hathesing's Wadi, last week, when there was a very large gathering of Europeans and Natives. The following among others were present: The Hon. Mr., Mrs. and Miss Laly, Mr. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel, Rev. Dr. Steel, Rev. A. Outram, Mr. and Mrs. Fry, Mr. F. X. De Souza, Mr. Lambert, Capt., and Mrs. Close, Mrs. McAfee Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Wadia, Dr. and Mrs. Nanavaty, Mr. and Mrs. Ramabhai Nilkant and Dr. and Mrs. Sorabji F. Ghandi. The wadi was very tastefully lighted up and decorated at the time. A special saloon was prepared for the ladies to witness the marriage ceremony which was performed after the Mahomedan rites. It was a novel sight, because, it was for the first time that a gathering of the kind was held.

CRICKET.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

The defeat of Yorkshire by Kent and the continued successs of Surrey and Middlesex, writes a correspondent, have lent to the struggle for the County Championship an enormous amount of interest, which recalls, to a certain extent, the struggle of 1897, when after an unusually keen competition Lancashire became the Champion County. From the championship table, which is appended, it will be seen that Surrey at present is the leading county in cricket. Surrey have now 3 matches to play, viz., those against Kent, Hampshire and Warwickshire. The Oval XI may fairly be expected to hold their own against Hants and Warwickshire, but, judging from the form recently displayed by the hop county, one feels rather doubtful as to Surrey's prospects of defeating Kent, and consequently of securing the championship. Should Surrey succeed in making a draw with Kent, she will ultimately secure the pride of place among the counties which she occupied four years ago. Middlesex have to meet Leicester and Lancashire. There can be no doubt as to their prospects of beating Leicester, and most probably they will succeed in beating Lancashire too, seeing that the County Palatine is of late showing indifferent form. Their prospect of securing the championship depend upon Surrey's reverse, and, should Surrey succeed only in making draws of all her remaining matches, Middlesex will have to content themselves, as last year, with the second place. Although the Surrey XI have played too many drawn games, be it said to their credit that, with the solitary exception of their match with Essex at the Oval, all the drawn games were more or less in their favour. The same cannot be said of Middlesex, who were very fortunate with regard to their two drawn matches, viz. those against Yorkshire and Surrey. In the former Middlesex with 7 wickets in hand wanted 300 runs to avert an innings' defeat, while in the latter Surrey with 9 wickets in hand wanted 123 runs to win. Yorkshire were also fortunate in the case of their draws—their drawn games with Lancashire, Surrey and Sussex being decidedly against them. The large number of draws made by Surrey is not due to slow scoring like that witnessed at Trentbridge, but solely to the weakness of their bowling. With Richardson out of form and Lockwood *hors-de-combat* for half of the season, the brunt of the work fell upon Brockwell, Hayward and Lees, none of whom is a first-rate bowler. It, therefore, redounds greatly to the credit of Surrey that they rose superior to these misfortunes, and eventually worked their way up to the top of the tree, and it is to be sincerely hoped they will retain the high place of which they have shown themselves quite worthy. This is to be wished for more particularly when, we consider that one of their two defeats viz. that by Hampshire, was due to the fact that Brockwell, Hayward and T. Richardson were absent on the occasion of the third Test Match at Leeds. I hope the patriotic spirit manifested by Surrey in sending three of their best men to Leeds—two of them being merely substitutes—will be amply rewarded by their securing the county championship. Appended is the championship table which has been prepared up to and inclusive of the week ending August 26th:—

—	Matches played.	Matches won.	Matches lost.	Matches drawn.	Points.	Percentage of points to finished games.
1 Surrey	21	9	2	12	7	63·63
2 Middlesex	16	11	3	2	8	57·14
3 Yorkshire	28	14	4	10	10	55·55
4 Lancashire	24	12	6	6	6	33·33
5 Sussex	20	6	4	10	2	20
6 Essex	19	6	6	7	0	0
7 Kent	16	5	7	4	−2	−16·66
8 Gloucestershire	19	5	7	7	−2	−16·66
9 Hampshire	18	4	6	8	−2	−20
10 Warwickshire	16	3	5	8	−2	−25
11 Notts	16	2	4	10	−2	−33·33
12 Worcestershire	12	2	5	5	−3	−42·85
13 Leicestershire	17	2	8	7	−6	−60
14 Derbyshire	17	2	9	6	−7	−63·63
15 Somersetshire	15	1	8	6	−7	−77·77

The match Lancashire *versus* Kent, which was to have been played at Manchester on May 22, 23, and 24, was abandoned, owing to rain, without a ball being bowled.

The official method of calculation is as follows:—A point is reckoned for each win and a point deducted for each defeat. Unfinished games are left out of the reckoning entirely, and the county which, during the season, shall have obtained *in finished matches* the greatest proportionate number of points is reckoned the Champion County. It may be mentioned that Yorkshire, Notts and Worcestershire brought the season's work to a termination on Saturday last.

OVALITE.

THE COMING WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have daily scanned the many able letters in your columns with reference to the crisis in the Transvaal, and cannot help thinking that one great element has been overlooked. To put it concisely, what part will the natives take in the struggle that now seems inevitable? I have never met a Boer nor have I ever been in Africa, but from what others tell me the way in which the Boers have treated the blacks, to speak of them collectively, is little short of scandalous. Slavery is said to have been abolished! But unpaid labour is another name for the same thing, and that is and has been rampant for some time past in the Transvaal. Is it to be for a moment supposed that a vast and warlike people outnumbering the Boers, their oppressors, by ten to one will stand passively by and see their old enemies trampled on without taking some revenge? Never! Again, if the Boers gain some slight advantage during the early stage of the campaign, shall we not have to fight against an enemy we have not reckoned upon? Some, or rather a great many, may take up arms against us and surely they are not to be ignored; for they were the same enemy we had against us at Isandlwhana and Rorke's Drift. They have certainly been unused to war for some years past, but they were once a great fighting race, and an "impi" attacking the lines of communication might possibly cause some damage. And, although the Staff Corps regiments may only be employed on this duty, they may have their work cut out without raising the indignation of the European powers at the barbarous policy of using natives against white men. If the Boers suffer defeat at our hands, they will have a worse enemy to deal with, and one from whom they can expect no mercy, and one which we shall be totally unable to control. I do not venture to quote statistics, but believe that, if the Boers are numbered by thousands, the natives must be numbered by tens of thousands.—Yours, &c.,

CORINTHIAN.

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

COLONEL RUNDALL'S SECOND LECTURE AT SIMLA.

Colonel Rundall delivered his second lecture on the American Civil War on Friday afternoon at the United Service Institution, Sir Edwin Collen presiding. Her Excellency Lady Curzon and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief were again present.

Colonel Rundall has entitled his two lectures "The Story of the American War," and it is simply as a story designed to introduce military men to the study of that great conflict that the lecturer has strung together the mass of information he has so industriously gathered. How admirably this single purpose has been achieved Sir Edwin Collen's commendations upon the first lecture have already shown, and the second lecture was well up to mark. But without the motive of tactical criticism which actuates the military student the layman can hardly be expected to re-enter with interest into the terrible tale of protected carnage that fills up the pages of American history in the sixties; and only a few extracts that illustrate some special idea can be given here.

The first lecture, it will be remembered, dealt with the western theatre of war; the present lecture took up events in the East. Colonel Rundall's first important point was in the matter of allowing a leader to lead, instead of trying to lead him from the War Office.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

It took some time for both North and South to realise that one great secret of success is to first carefully select the best man without partiality, favour or affection, and then "trust him all in all or not at all."

To turn the Federals out of their positions Stonewall Jackson was given at first about 11,000 men, two or three thousand of whom were State Militia, poorly armed and without discipline or experience. Opposed to him and his 11,000 men were 38,000, some under Banks and some under Rosencrans.

On January 1st, 1862, Stonewall Jackson set out in the direction of Bath with eight or nine thousand men and disconcerted all the plans the Federals had been making for a compaign against Winchester. Pushing on through awful weather, he took Bath, drove the Federals across the Potomac to Hancock, bombarded that place, and destroyed an immense quantity of stores, recrossed the Potomac, marched on Romney, and, driving out the Federals, occupied it on January 14th. His men and officers had suffered the most appalling hardships during these two weeks; they did not know him yet; they had no confidence in their strangely reserved and almost fanatically religious leader, and they became seriously discontented and would advance no further. In two weeks he, with trifling loss to himself, had placed his enemy on the defensive just as they were about to undertake offensive operations against him, and had virtually expelled the Federals from his district. But, partly through wilful misrepresentations made by some of his officers, and partly from ignorance at Headquarters of his true value, the Secretary of War, without any reference to him, ordered his troops back to Winchester, with the result that he sent in his resignation, and the Federals re-occupied all the positions from which he had driven them.

It was only through the urgent appeals of his immediate superior, General Edward Johnston, a personal friend of his, that Jackson was induced to withdraw his resignation.

A defeat may sometimes produce

MORE VICTORIOUS RESULTS

than a victory, as Colonel Rundall went on to show.

Of course he had to retire from Winchester, but the activity of Ashby, who commanded his cavalry and the boldness with which he himself maintained a position long after many another man would have retired from it, impressed his adversaries with the conviction that his Army was far larger than it really was. Jackson fell slowly back to Strasburg, but hearing on March 22nd, that a large body of Federal troops had left Winchester and were marching towards Manassas and Centreville, he hastened back with all speed to attack those left at Winchester in the hopes of compelling the recall of these reinforcements for McClellan. With barely 3,000 men and 290 cavalry he did not hesitate to attack 7,000 federal infantry and 750 cavalry at Kernstown near Winchester. His dispositions were masterful, and victory would have rewarded him had not one of his subordinates unwarrantably abandoned an important position, thus causing his defeat. He fell back sullenly after his defeat, little knowing the tremendous result he had accomplished. The Federals could not but believe that he had huge reinforcements behind him. The boldness of his attack staggered and terrified them. Not only were the reinforcements for McClellan hurried back to Winchester, but Banks sent a fresh division down from his army; all the troops that could be found within reach were hurried to Winchester; the design of sending Banks to Centreville became impracticable, and 20,000 troops were deemed indispensable to guard the North from Jackson's 3,000 and his supposed reinforcements. Great excitement and alarm prevailed at Washington, and McDowell's corps of 45,000 men was kept back from the Peninsula Campaign to aid the 20,000 already at Washington in defending the northern Capital from Jackson's anticipated invasion of the North.

Thus his bold attack with 3,000 men set 85,000 men on the alert, and ruined the Federal Campaign in the Peninsula.

Military strategy is so often concerned with the crossing of rivers that Colonel Rundall could hardly pass over the

DISASTER TO THE FEDERAL FORCES

at the river Rappahannock.

By November 17th Sumner was at Falmouth and could have crossed his troops over the river Rappahannock in small bodies, but Burnside was afraid to sanction this. Thus disastrous delay occurred which gave Lee time to concentrate and frustrate his designs. In a short time the latter had 78,000 men strongly entrenched on the heights in rear of Fredericksburg, and Burnside's decision to wait for pontoons now compelled him to solve the problem of how to cross the river Rappahannock in the face of a vigilant and formidable foe, when he might have crossed it with safety a few days before while there was only a small garrison to deal with. Burnside now proceeded to prove himself utterly incapable. He issued ill-defined orders for throwing bridges across the river; he apparently did not realise that bridges for the passage of 100,000 men and artillery have to be somewhat carefully constructed; the fact appears to have escaped his notice that 78,000 men are not likely to allow such bridges to be made without vigorous opposition. His indicision and helplessness are very pitiful to read of; and it is melancholy to read of how his magnificent army, splendidly led by their officers tried and did all that brave men could do to counteract the incapableness of their General. His "insane attempt upon the heights of Fredericksburg" took place on December 13th. Six times did his gallant army attempt to carry those wooded slopes and successive crests advancing against a strong force of first rate troops who were covered by breastworks and rifle pits, with guns protected by earthworks disposed so as to give both front and enfilading fire. Six times, undaunted by the obvious fact that they were asked to do an impossible thing, did they push on with a splendid courage to within a hundred yards of the foot of the hill. Small wonder that at last they were thrown into dire confusion and retreated. The Federals lost in this Battle of Fredericksburg some 13,000 men while the Confederates appear to have lost only about 5,000. Two days after the battle the former re-crossed the Rappahannock, and Burnside was deprived of his command.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

In the ever changing game of war the rules of book strategy are not the laws of the Medes and Persians, and no one knew better when to break through them than Stonewall Jackson.

Hooker's position was so strong that it was practically unassailable in its front and on its left. But the right was under Howard, whose utter carelessness and inattention to orders left it unguarded and weak. The Confederate cavalry soon found out this weak spot, and Lee decided on a daring manœuvre which was suggested by Jackson. It was that he, Jackson, should take his own corps of 26,000 men, make a detour through the woods, and strike the right flank of the Federal Army perpendicularly, and so roll up the whole of their line. It was a startling proposition and contrary to all the principles of strategy. Lee's army was numerically far inforior to Hooker's. To cut it in half in a dense jungle, where neither part could help the other meant that Lee's portion would have to stand the brunt of Hookers entire army probably, and might be driven back to Fredericksburg or crushed, while Jackson was endeavouring to turn the enemy's right flank. Nothing short of utter incompetence and blindness on the part of the Federal Commanders successful. However, it was carried out and could make such a manœuvre successfully too. As soon as Jackson had started, Lee made a bold attack on the Federal's left and centre. The very boldness of this demonstration made Hooker think he was attacked by a great force and drove off attention from his right. As a matter of fact, Jackson's movement was discovered, and some measures to stop him were taken; but they were not carried out with any thoroughness, and Howard utterly refused to believe in the possibility of an attack on the right, and did nothing to protect himself. At 6 p.m. (May 2nd) Jackson delivered his assault on the Federal right. By this time six miles of pathless forest lay between him and Lee.

Having reconnoitred he formed for attack. The first notice the Federals had of his approach was not from pickets, but from the deer and rabbits which suddenly dashed towards them. Then came the

FIERCE RUSH OF JACKSON'S MEN,

while at the same moment Lee made a thunderous onslaught on the Federal centre and left. Howard's men, who were playing cards and lounging about with their arms piled, fled in wild confusion, streaming to the rear past Hooker's headquarters.

Deven's (Federal) division was flung back in wild confusion on Schurz's (Federal) division, and the two together were hurled on to the next division, under Steinwehr. A brigade of Steinwehr's had just time to get into a weak entrenchment, and, with the help of some artillery, managed to check Jackson's men (who by this time must have been considerably out of breath) some three quarters of an hour. Howard then began to exert himself to rally the fugitives; but Jackson's men swept round his flanks, took his line in reverse, and carried his position with a rush. The terrific uproar and the wild rush of fugitives told Hooker what had occurred. His staff charged on the flying crowd, but failed to stop them and it became evident that a total rout of the whole Federal Army would be inevitable unless a fresh line could speedily be formed, for Jackson was sweeping everything before him. Berry's division was ordered to form this line. Meanwhile General Warren had succeeded in stopping some batteries and forming them up behind the infantry, and Pleasanton (Federal) came upon the scene with some of his cavalry and guns.

CHARGE OF THE 400.

He saw there was no time to load and lay the guns, and that time must be got somehow. He therefore ordered Major Peter Keenan, Commanding the 8th Pennsylvania cavalry, to charge the ten thousand victorious and charging enemy in his front with his 400 men, and so gain a few moments for loading the guns. Major Peter Keenan, whose name should be enrolled in the list of the world's heroes, replied simply "General, I will do it," and forthwith started with his little band of heroes, on his death ride, into the seething mass of Confederates, and was literally impaled on their bayonets. Needless to say, very few of that noble four hundred returned from that wild ride, but the short interval thus gained was priceless; a space was cleared and 22 guns, loaded with double canister, were brought to bear upon the Confederates, and were discharged into their masses at 300 yards. They seemed to be fairly blown back by the discharge into the woods whence they had just emerged, while their artillery, which had just come up, was almost annihilated by the battery on the plank road. This gave time to re-load the guns. The Confederates rallied and opened a furious fire from the woods on the guns and on Berry's division, and then charged twice almost up to the muzzles of the guns, only to be again beaten back; and then more Federal troops arrived on the scene.

LESSONS OF THE WAR.

In bringing his long lecture to a close Colonel Rundall, without attempting an elaborate summing up, said:—

Thus ended one of the most awful wars of modern times—a war which teems with lessons for the thoughtful soldier. The subject treats of warfare in mountainous country; of warfare in open plains, in dense forests, in swampy low lying tracts; of sieges; of fierce attacks on strongly entrenched positions; of guerilla warfare; of marvellous cavalry raids; of naval warfare; and in fact, of every known kind of fighting, including that against Indian tribes. There are useful lessons to be learnt from the mistakes made by leaders on both sides, as well as from the examples of able Generalship which abound; and as one reads the story, one cannot but be filled with the profoundest admiration for the superb courage displayed, not occasionally, but incessantly, by both Federals and Confederates—a courage displayed not by individuals only, but by regiments, by brigades, by whole divisions. As I read of their gallant deeds, and remembered that these officers and men had been but a few months before, not soldiers, but peaceful citizens, I felt that America is a notion of soldiers born, and that her sons are made of that stern stuff which enables men, worn out with incessant fatigue and hardship, to still go forth morning after morning, after nights of broken rest spent in mud and slush and hunger and misery to their daily handgrip with death and mutilation, with splendid dash and brilliancy, and a courage that none can beat.

At the conclusion of the lecture, which was listened to with great interest and attention, Colonel Wolfe-Murray made some remarks on the practical lessons derivable from the study of the campaigns dealt with by the lecturer.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Sir Edwin Collen, in closing the proceedings, said: "I entirely agree with Colonel Wolfe Murray in his valuable remarks, and we may confidently accept the deductions which he has drawn from the history of the campaigns which Colonel Rundall has presented to us. My reasons for asking Colonel Rundall to undertake the labour of preparing the account of the American Civil War which he has now so admirably rendered to us were that with an outline of this kind most valuable and interesting in itself it might be possible as time went on for officers to fill it up by the study and exposition of the various campaigns. Colonel Barrow has dealt with one phase in the excellent lecture delivered a few weeks ago, and I hope that in the course of time other officers will be found to take up other portions of the war, and that in this way Colonel Rundall's lecture and those to fill up the outline may form a military history of the war worthy of this Institution and of the Indian Army. I do not intend to enter upon the field which Colonel Murray has traversed. I agree with him in his appreciation of the lessons which are to be learnt, and I will only point out that the compaigns of which Colonel Rundall has given us clear outlines are remarkable in many ways. They are remarkable in the examples they afford of brilliant strategy and tactics of great mistakes, of magnificent courage, and for the extraordinary example they present of organised armies gradually evolved out of confused material. I quite accept what Colonel Wolfe-Murray has said regarding the absolute necessity for the permanent organisation of armies. At the same time this does not take away from the remarkable spectacle of thousands of militia, volunteers and men who had never borne arms being converted at last into armies which won as great and undying renown as ever any regular armies did in the history of war. But it is not only in the domain of strategy and tactics that we may gather useful lessons. The Commissariat and Transport officer may learn what the provisioning and transport of a great army means, while the engineer officer may learn much of the value of entrenchments and the use of railways in war. Indeed everyone may learn something from the study of these campaigns. The American army and its military administration have been under trial in the recent war between America and Spain. With all the admirable qualities and characteristics of the small regular army of the United States, defects have undoubtedly been shewn. Those defects will, I feel sure, be remedied in a practical spirit, and we shall see before very long an army and its Institutions worthy of the nation which produced the heroes of 1861-5. I am one of those who for many years past have believed in that which was considered as Utopian at one time—the political union of the English-speaking peoples of the world, and I rejoice to see the tendency of the last few years. The study of the history of a people is necessary for a just appreciation of its qualities, and I believe that the study of this gigantic struggle will lead us more and more to appreciate the splendid courage, tenacity of purpose, and extraordinary endurance which were displayed by North and South in the great war. Ladies and gentlemen, I will now with your permission, convey to Colonel Rundall the grateful thanks of this Institution and of the audience for his admirable fulfilment of a most difficult and most laborious task. (Applause.)

SPURIOUS GOLD BARS.

IT has been known for some time past, says *Capital*, that there was an illicit trade in gold bars going on between Calcutta and Burmah and we are glad to notice that one of the gang concerned in the trade has been arrested. As the case is still *sub judice* we cannot yet comment upon it, but we may describe the system of fraud adopted, which is as follows:—Certain persons have been in the practice of buying English gold bars imported by the Banks. These bars weigh 10 ounces each, and are beautifully moulded and polished; they contain less than 1·002 of alloy, and are certified by stamps impressing the name of the importing Bank in English and native character and some other marks. The persons alluded to have been in the habit of melting down these bars and remoulding them with added alloy, and re-stamping them in imitation of the original bars. The reproduced bars would, probably, not deceive any local dealers, but the gentle Burman, who has a great partiality for the yellow metal, appears to have entered the trap most conveniently, and has accepted these bars on the face value to a large extent. The profit to the false coiners is said to have amounted to about 8 annas per tola, or rather more than two per cent., and their operations have naturally interfered to a considerable extent with legitimate trade. We trust that the delinquent or delinquents now under arrest may be convicted and severely dealt with. As gold is purged by fire, so may we hope that illicit practices in the trade in gold may be purged by punishment severe enough to serve as a deterrent to future malpractices.

PASSENGER'S PER S. S. YARRA.

LIST of Passengers on board the s. s. "Yarra," sailing for Marseilles on Wednesday, the 29th instant, at 2 P.M.:—

Amerosi, Mr
Barthold, Mr A O
Benard, Mrs and child
Bary, Mr
Barraclough, Mr R
Carrier, Mr Paul
Drumond, Mr A B
D'Andrade, Lt A P
DeLoraner, Mr H
Ellis, Mr A C
Green, Mr O F
Gilder, Mr D R
Hensley, Mr Fred
Hatz, Mr Q
Hatz, Mr M
Hellinger, Mr and Mrs
Kheraj, Mr C
Khedkar, Mr R V
Leroy, Mrs C
Macpherson, Lt J
May, Maj A
Maylor, Mr
Manget, Mr
Mayat Ali Khan, Mr
Pognet, Miss
Ruinet, Mr C M
Sanjana, Mr D F
Vico, Mr
Woodraffe, Mr J G

FAMINE IN KATHIAWAR.

PRECAUTIONARY arrangements have been initiated by Col. Kennedy, the Administrator, Jamnagar, has reached us. Our correspondent writing on the 25th says, that a public meeting was convened there that evening by Col. Kennedy with the object of enlisting the sympathy of the leaders of society and well-to-do population in the interests of the scarcity stricken masses. The pathetic announcement on the occasion by the Administrator with respect to the present state of the country moved the audience very much. According to the Administrator, the high rates of grain have caused general devastation among the poor who are leaving the capital and running into the open country. To prevent this, he said, relief was necessary and arrangements should be made to bring grain and grass from the mofusil. The latters could not be done by the state, unless it is co-operated by the leaders of society. Still the state could help financially, and if it be deemed necessary, the state would spend all the surplus of the year in works of public utility. A committee of 31 members (21 to be selected by the people and 10 by the state), was proposed to be constituted under Col. W. P. Kennedy with powers to purchase grass and grain, to dispose of it at reasonable rates and the deficits that would be caused in so doing would be made up from the endowments to be made by the state and the gentry. In the meanwhile the state will make an advancement of a certain amount without interest and it would be recovered from the payment into the treasury of the proceeds of daily sale. To help the cultivators, the Darbar has decided not only not to press for the Vaje, but has agreed to give precedence to the dues of those who would help them pecuniarily. Our correspondant is gratified to see that the above detailed remarks from the Administrator had a desired effect upon those present. One Bhagwanji Mulji Ragnath who was present in the meeting, declared that there was a considerable stock of grain with him which he would part with in favour of the committee at a rate to be fixed by it. Similar announcements were made by other merchants present and their actions were hailed with satisfaction by those present in the meeting. The arrangement is likely to moderate the local trade of Jamnagar and the conjoint help from the state and the people will work to the common advantage of all classes.

Though late, Rajkot has begun in right earnest in the direction of doing something for the people. As announced yesterday, prices are decreasing and the people breath relief by the unprecedent—but welcome—change. This morning, however, there was a regular duel between the Mahajans and the *ghee* dealers, resulting in a victory for the former. The *ghee*, merchants opened the ball with the closing prices of yesterday, and the Mahajans seeing the gravity of the situation, ran up to the State Karbhari. Subsequently a *bandobust* was made among them, by which they began to sell *ghee* at Rs. 20 per maund and oil at Rs. 7 to 8. We believe the arrangement is temporary and in these days of *Satam* holidays the Mahajan arrangements will satisfy many a people.

Last evening a meeting of the inhabitants of Rajkot Civil Station was called in the local High School to consider what steps should be taken to spare the dying animals. A working committee was appointed, and a resolution was moved to the effect that non-milching cattle should be grazed at a public place at the expense of the funds. Other proposals were also made, but before giving them a due shape it was decided to convene a meeting on Saturday next when the result of a week's working will be placed before the meeting. The funds collected amount to about Rs. 800 and they are likely to reach upto Rs. 1,100 or so.

Reports from Bherai (Junagadh), Bet Dwarka, Jetpur, Jodia, and many other places bring the gloomy news of a serious calamity. At Bet Dwarka the want of water is keenly felt. A pot of water brings with it a disproportionate amount of mud. The Mahomedans at Jetpur have opened a shop of their own to help the poor members of their community. In the subscription list Azam Lukhmanwala and Mulu Wala have contributed respectively Rs. 500 and ten Kalsis of grain.—*Kathiwar Times*, Aug. 26.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

SESAMUM.

FIRST General Memorandum on the prospects of the Sesamum (til or jinjili) crop of the season 1899—1900.

The present condition of the corp leaves much to be desired, and the prospects are regarded by the cultivators with anxious uncertainty. In the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab prospects were on the whole good until the present break in the rains, but success or failure is now dependent on the arrival of the rain without delay and on its continuance in normal quantity for the usual time. In the Central Provinces the crop is in good condition still in the northern and eastern districts, but in the south it has been reduced by drought to a precarious condition. There is, however, the prospect of an extensive sowing of the seed as a cold weather crop if conditions are favourable when the sowing time comes round. The drought has also generally affected the crop in the Madras districts as well as in Berar and all parts of Bombay where the seed was sown, though some improvement resulted from the recent rain in most parts of Bombay. In Sind conditions are fair.

The provincial reports are summarised in the following paragraphs.

Bombay.—In Gujarat, Deccan, and Karnatak sowings were restricted owing to insufficient rain, but an average acreage was sown in Konkan. The prolonged drought has severely injured the crop every where, but prospects have somewhat improved with the recent rain except in North Gujarat. In Sind the condition of the crop is fair.

In Madras a much larger area was sown than in 1898. There was seasonable and sufficient rain in April and May, but, as a result of the prolonged absence of the south-west monsoon in June and July, the crop has suffered greatly from drought everywhere except in the Carnatic, where conditions are still fair.

In Berar also a considerable area was sown under favourable conditions; but the failure of the rains has withered the crop and seriously impaired prospects. A poor yield is expected, unless the conditions of the season greatly improve.

In the Central Provinces the sowings were about the average or larger than usual in the central districts, and elsewhere smaller than in 1898. The crop is in good condition in the northern and eastern districts except in Hoshangabad and Nimar, where it was injured by drought and insects. The southern tracts have been so seriously affected by drought that the crop is in a precarious condition. The cold weather crop is not yet sown, but a larger area is likely to be placed under it in the Nagpur country and Nimar if conditions should be favourable at sowing time next month.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the early sowings were in places interrupted by excessive rain, but sowing was resumed with the break in the rains in the last week of July. Prospects are now dependent on an improvement in the conditions of the season.

In the Punjab the area sown is larger than in 1898, conditions having been suitable, but the prolonged drought has detracted from the good promise of the early part of the season. So far the prospect is not unfavourable, but the extent of the yield is entirely dependent on the rain now due.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST LOANS.

THE statement of objects and reasons of the proposed amount of the Presidency Bank's Act reads:—

In connection with the scheme for the improvement of the City of Bombay which has recently obtained legislative recognition through the passing into law of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (Bombay Act IV of 1898), the Directors of the local Presidency Bank have represented to the Government of India that they might, with advantage, be empowered to lend money to the Board of Trustees appointed under that Act, and to purchase, and make advances and open cash credits upon securities issued by the Trustees, as they are already, by section 36 of the Presidency Banks Act, 1876 (XI of 1876), authorized to do in the case of debentures and other securities issued under the authority of the legislature by Municipal Committees and Port Commissioners. In view of the provision made by the Act of 1828 for the payment of interest and the establishment of a sinking fund towards the liquidation of any loan raised by the Trustees, and having regard to the fact that the sanction of the Government of India will have to be obtained before the Trustees can borrow at all in furtherance of the scheme the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that there is no reason why the power asked for should not be conferred as suggested by the Directors; and the object of this Bill is to make the necessary further amendment in the Act of 1876.

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We are pleased, however, to say that the SAFE which you supplied us with a few month ago PRESERVED its CONTENTS, consistisng of a considerable amount of Cash and Valuable Securities, though from the exterior appearance of the Safe it had evidently been exposed to intense heat and fallen from a height of about 20 feet.

Yours truly,
(Signed) JOHN PATERSON, Ltd.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 28.

WE chronicled under Saturday evening's date the latest news received through Reuter for this column, and have no fresh local news to report this evening, the Banks and local markets having been closed to-day for the "Gokul Ashtami" Hindu holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,552	bales.
Wheat	8,398	cwts.
Linseed	2,204	"
Rapeseed	5,796	"
Poppyseed	979	"
Rice	6,107	"

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats easier.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 21-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	105 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper	66
Bar Silver	27 1-2

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ferguson left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

NAPLES, AUG. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company' steamer Matiana left here this afternoon.

PENANG, AUG. 26.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Moravia from Japan, sailed for Bombay, via Calcutta, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, AUG. 27.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Maria Valerie from Bombay sailed for Japan this afternoon.

AUG. 28.

French mail steamer Ville De La Ciotat and Orient steamer Orizaba from Suez arrived.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru arrived at Hongkong on the 28th instant.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Afghan, 1,431 tons, Captain J Teulon, cleared yesterday, for Calcutta, with a cargo of salt.

THE French Mail s s Yarra, 2,034 tons, Captain J Rogliano, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Shanghai, 8th August, with a general cargo and 28 deck passengers.

THE s s Courland, 760 tons, Captain G Sautor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hodeida, with a general cargo, and 26 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sirdhana, 2,074 tons, Captain T E Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta 23rd July, via coast ports, with a general cargo, and Sisters Anna and Margaret, and 11 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Goa, 1,219 tons, Captain R W Gimblett arrived in harbour yesterday, from Zanzibar, 11th August via Mombassa and Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss E Corbett, Mr Mahomed Hossein, Mr Gillard and 99 deck.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's s s D Balduino, 3,014 tons, Captain O Canepa, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Hongkong 5th August, brought a general cargo and 26 passengers. During the voyage she experienced strong S-W monsoon from Achien Head on Sumatra Island to Cape Camorin.

THE Bombay-Japan Line Steam ship Co's s s Kagoshima Maru, 2,710 tons, Captain R Nunome, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Yokohama, 28th July, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Gibbs, Mrs Mersgrave, Mr Gibbs, Mr Mersgrave, Mr D Beattie, Mr J B Beattie, Mr Ramshaw, Mr J Polack, Mr Weellance, Mr E Watchman, Mr E Gordon, Mr C Simpson, and 6 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs N Y Kaisha. During the voyage the experienced gentle S. W. Monsoon and passing showers of of rain at times.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUG. 28.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Clive		Beaumont	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Investigator		Heming	Do.		Do
Lawrence		Kendall	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Minto		Ford	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Canning		Piffard	Wet Dock		R I Marine
Nancowry		Taylor			R I Marine
Clyde	2198	Denny	Aden		P & O Co
Mirzapore	2168	Coates			H C Joosub
Mogul	2353	Bailey			M M & Co
Kohinur	1935	Corran			T M & Co
Maroa	4451	Adams			K N & Co.
Sutlej	2103	Weston			P & O S N Co
Tientsin	2555	Fox			P & O S N Co
Akbar	1441	Baldwin			H C Joosub
Elphinstone		Ford	Govt Dock		R I Marine
Goa	1219	Gimblett			M M & Co
Sirdhana	2074	Smith			M M & Co
Yarra	2034	Bognano			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Okara	3139	Fry	Calcutta		M M & Co
B	Naderi	1163	Hansen	Aden	1-9	B & P S N Co
C	Afghan	1439	Tenton	Calcutta	29-8	H C Joosub
D	H Balckow	639	Bennett	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
E	Clan Stuart	1355	Simpson			F M & Co
F	Pachumba	541	Skinner	P Gulf	31-8	M M & Co
H&J	H M S Magdala	745	H L Fleet R N			RI Navy
"	Hulk Tenasserim	1660	do	do		do.
L	Satrunji	547	Ahmed			Shprd & Co
L	Chindwara	1502	Hirsh	E Africa	2-9	M M & Co
M	Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Repairing		Sphrd & Co
N	Sultan	1781	Bohnsack	Zanzibar	1-9	F Hayer
O	Crescent	905	Hannah	Calcutta		H Cassum
P	Mazagon	338	Cook	Shanghai	2-9	P & O S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	829	Ahamed	Karachi	29-8	Sphrd & Co
Ponani	552	Fukeer	M Goa	28-8	Do
Sabarmati	524	Fukeera	Bhownager	29-8	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Candia	4195	Houghton	China	30-8	P and O S N Co
2	Scotia	1813	Garrick	Liverpool	30-8	W&A G & Co
5	Coromandel	2783	Vibert	China	30-8	P & O S N Co
7	Johannesberger	1874	Moller	Hamburg	29-8	Glade & Co
9	Idar	2595	Miller	Marseilles	30 8	K N & Co
12	C Macfarlane	3107	Macmahon	Madras	26-8	F M & Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	London	9-9	P & O S N Co
14	Dwarka	759	Livingstone	Karachi	29-8	M M & Co
16	Ville du Havre	1897	Courtillon	Havre	30-8	W & A G & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Rajpootana .....2030 tons gross ....M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Goa s	Gimblett	Zanzibar, Aug 11.
	Sirdhana s	Smith	Calcutta, July 23.
	Kagoshima Maru s	Nunome	Yokohama, July 28.
	Yarra s	Rogliano	Shanghai, Aug 8.
	Courland s	Soutor	Hodeida.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Okara s	Fry	Calcutta.
	Muttra s	Macintyre	Calcutta.

The steamer Afghan, Captain Teulon, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta.

The steamer Mogul, entered for loading yesterday for Hamburg, Dunkirk, Antwerp and Marseilles.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scotia s—36 bales wool, K Khooshall.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—1,000 cwt bonemeal, E C Nanjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mogul s—4,000 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Johannesberger s—12 cwt gum, John L Kersten and Co; 402 1-2 cwt gum, J Premjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Candia s—79 cwt cloves, C M Bhesania.

Coromandel s—107 lbs ivory, 14 cwt genda horns, M M Essabhoy; 3 1-2 cwts ivory, M H E Ellias; 50 chest opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 40 chest opium, Hajee Adam Esmall and Co; 40 chest opium Ebram Noordin and Co; 62 chest opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 5 chest opium, Talati and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel s—94 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 31 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 18 chests opium, F Cassumbhoy Nathoobhoy; 5 1-2 chests opium, Talati and Co; 14 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 100 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co; 20 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 43 chests opium, Abraham E J Abraham.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Coromandel s—3 1-2 cwts ivory, M H E Ellias.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FARRANT—July 26, at Saharanpur, N-W P, the wife of R A Farrant, of a son.

WIDDICOMBE—August 23, at Fort Sandeman, Baluchistan, the wife of Captain F S Widdicombe, Indian Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BROOKE-MEARES—SLOCOCK—August 18, at St John's Church, Raipur, by the Rev C H Barlow, Chaplain of Nagpur, Ethelstone Stuart Brooke-Meares, District Superintendent of Police, Sambalpur, C P, to Ethel Ann, daughter of C S Slocock, Esq, 71, Warwick Gardens, Kensington, W.

DEATH.

MURRAY—August 19, at Madhupur, Eric Bertram, the dearly beloved son of Mrs and Mr Murray, aged 3 months and 19 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1899.

A WRITER in the *Quarterly* discusses from a scientific point of view one of the most important problems of modern times,—the possibility of finding some means by which the European constitution could be enabled to withstand the enervating effect of tropical climates, so that the colonisation of the tropics could be attended with some measure of the success that has attended the European colonisation of the temperate zone. This question has a peculiar interest just now in its application to our recent territorial acquisitions in Africa, whose value would be enormously increased if some means could be devised whereby the European constitution could be enabled to withstand the deadly influence of the climate. It is an undoubted fact that our race is multiplying with great rapidity and that the outlets for our rapidly-growing population are becoming fewer every year. It is feared that a day will come when the over-peopled colonies of the temperate zone will refuse to receive fresh emigrants from home, and that these will be thrown back on the scant resources of the mother-land and cruelly increase her difficult problem of providing her too-numerous children with bread. The reviewer discusses the question of the European colonisation of tropical climates in a decidedly sanguine spirit, and he has collected much evidence showing that science and, above all, sanitation have made great progress of late in their task of solving this difficult problem. He has great faith in the enormous capability for adaptation and acclimatization inherent in all animals and plants, and he is of the opinion that much of the difficulty in the way of colonising the tropics is due to defective sanitation and not to any insurmountable obstacle, such as the incapacity of the European constitution to thrive in a tropical climate. This view has certainly gained ground of latter years. Formerly it was generally believed that different parts of the world were inhabited by different races of men and classes of animals and plants, specially evolved to suit the conditions of the climates in which they were born. Nowadays, as our reviewer says, we know better, and most anthropologists are of the opinion that all mankind is descended from one common stock, which has spread all over the world, and that men and animals have migrated freely to climates most widely different to that to which they originally belonged. It is a well-known fact that tigers, elephants, and other animals, now found solely in hot countries, formerly inhabited the temperate and arctic zones; and the old theory, that the presence of their remains is a sign that formerly those regions were tropical, is disproved by the fact "that the extinct elephant of Siberia was covered with a thick coat of brownish, woolly fur, such as would be in harmony with a cold climate, and that carcases have been found perfectly preserved in the frozen soil, which shows that hard frost must have prevailed at the time of death." Similar facts are noticeable in regard to other animals and also to many plants. We can seldom take up a scientific journal without coming across some discovery proving the correctness of the above theory. There is no doubt the type does not remain the same when transported to another climate. We can see many instances of this change that takes place every day around us in India, where the children born of parents also born in the country are seldom liable to tropical diseases and have a far greater capability of standing the sun than the children of British-born parents. Formerly the acclimatization of Europeans to tropical climates was held to be an absolute impossibility. As late as 1850 Dr. Knox stated most emphatically that "the English transplanted to America and Australia would invariably deteriorate and die out in a few years."

That idea has been considerably modified by experience, and nowadays we look upon the dangers of tropical climates with much greater calm than our fathers did before us. We know now that the conditions of life in the tropics have much changed and that the high death-rate, which formerly obtained among Europeans in India and other tropical countries, was largely due to insufficient drainage and other bad sanitary conditions. Science and sanitation have, indeed, effected a marvellous change here. On this point the reviewer is most emphatic. He says:—"The reduction of mortality through improved sanitation is almost incredible. In India the annual mortality among European troops before 1859 stood at 69 per 1000; now it has fallen as low as 12 per 1000. Quite high enough, one still would think, considering the minute care that is lavished on the health and comfort of our troops in India and the sanitary surroundings in which they live. It must, however, be remembered that, whatever science has done in the cause of improved sanitation and in combatting tropical diseases, she has by no means eradicated typhoid, the scourge of the young British soldier in India. If the typhoid inoculation, now being tried, really prove successful, it will be one of the greatest benefits of our age. According to the writer, another great cause of European mortality in the tropics is "tuberculosis, one of the [illegible] deterioration among Europeans in all tropical climates." "It is not," he says, "a tropical disease, but it has been imported by Europeans into all our colonies and in some places it has become extremely prevalent. In the West Indies, for instance, it causes more deaths than any other disease, except dysentery. Tuberculosis, in Europeans living in the tropics, is usually the result of latent infection contracted at home during childhood, or roused to activity by tropical diseases or by the hardships of colonial life. Much of the ill health attributed to tropical climates by those who have resided in India or China is, in reality, some form or other of tubercular disease." This disease, he urges, will, like typhoid, decline and gradually disappear altogether as sanitation gains ground. Another cause of European unhealthiness in the tropics lies, according to the writer, in the unhealthy and low-lying situation of many of the chief trading towns, which, in Africa, China, and sometimes in India, lie low and are surrounded by unhealthy swamps and marshes, which are in themselves breeding-grounds for fevers and malaria. Living in towns like these is enough to enfeeble the constitution and lower the vitality, even in a temperate climate like that of Italy, how much more deleterious must it be in a tropical country. It is especially a cause of infant mortality.

The reviewer's ideas on the subject of the possibility of a healthy and normal rearing of European children in the tropics seem rather optimistic. His views are too much based on the success that has undoubtedly attended the bringing-up of the children of British soldiers in such model institutions as the Lawrence Asylum, which proves, according to him, that white children can be healthily reared, not only at Lovedale in the fine Nilgiri air, but also in the hot plains of Bengal. He goes on to say:—"Surely those who lay so much stress on the deterioration of European children in India have never seen the bandy-legged little monsters of Glasgow, and the sickly, miserable children that swarm in the slums of London and in the poor districts of all great European cities." We would, however, remind the writer that, if he chooses the children of the slums of our great cities to compare with the carefully-managed and well-fed children of the Lawrence Asylum, India cannot be a normal or a healthy place for their development. He has collected evidence to prove that our race do not degenerate in the tropics, and that pure-blooded Europeans settled for over two centuries in the tropics are as good as their progenitors, mentally, physically and morally. He admits at the same time that a change takes place in the features of the race, but he argues that it is not for the worse, and that "the new type are not inferior to the old." Still, in spite of evidence and of theories, we have only to look around us in India, on all sides, to note proofs of a change that is certainly not for the better, physically, morally, and even mentally, in the descendants of European emigrants to the tropics. The weedy, overgrown, and apathetic children of the Byculla, or any other of our great Bombay, institutions are quite sufficient proof of this. Another proof is afforded by a totally different race, the Boers, who are as different from their original Dutch ancestors as the Italians are from the old Romans; and this in the face of the fact that they do not, as a rule, encourage intermarriage with the natives. Nor can we quite follow the writer in his conclusion, which hardly seems to agree with his own theories as to the evolution of the race. His arguments offer no conclusive proof that the European constitution is more suited to withstand the evils of a tropical climate than it was a couple of generations ago. Mankind may be descended from a common stock, and differences of colour may be attributable to difference of food and of climate, yet the fact remains that the finest types of mankind are to be met with in the temperate zone, and that migration to tropical countries has a deleterious effect on the race. Science has done much, and will do much more, to combat tropical diseases and to improve the conditions of life in the tropics by sanitation. For all this, we hold to the opinion that the European constitution can never be at its best except in the temperate zone.

THE wages of skilled and unskilled labour, in India, according to the return for the half-year ending June, show a general tendency to increase as compared with the rate of pay for the same period last year. The advance in wages is certainly not due to a grain allowance, as at the end of June the prospects in no way foreshadowed an impending famine. In the Tenasserim division the wages of agricultural labourers, syces, and skilled workmen have gone down severely, especially the pay of the latter class; and again in districts in Chota-Nagpur, at Ferozpur in the Punjab, and the Eastern districts of the Central Provinces, masons, carpenters, and blacksmiths had found that their labour was less valuable in the industrial market. In Sind and Baluchistan unskilled labour commanded less pay, and, although competent mechanics could still obtain good wages, there was not the same demand for their services as last year. With the exception of these localities the other industrial centres of India now find brisk employment of all kinds and at steadily-increasing wages. In Burma, in the Toungoo district of the Pegu division, there is apparently a dearth of agricultural labourers, for whose services as much as Rs. 25 per month are paid, or an increase of Rs. 11 as compared with the corresponding period in 1898. In Bhamo district, in Upper Burma, skilled workmen can find very remunerative employment, and the same remark is applicable to the Deltaic and Central divisions of Bengal Presidency. The advance in pay is general in all grades of labour in Central India, and, while in the Western division of the Punjab the rate has a tendency to decrease respecting unskilled work, mechanics can find employment at wages which are materially in excess of those paid last year. In Bombay Presidency the industrial market is stationary, good wages being obtainable everywhere, and at Ratnagiri there is a decided advance all round. In Mysore district agricultural labourers find a great demand for their services, and it is difficult to obtain a labourer for less than Rs. 28 to Rs. 30 per month. A similar dearth of these workmen exists at Mysore, Kolar and Kadur, where in 1898 the rate of pay varied from Rs. 7 to Rs. 9 per month, but the figures now given range from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20.

THE Administration Report of the Public Works Department in reference to Military Works shows that the expenditure during the year on this head amounted to Rs. 2,09,901, of which Rs. 67,717 were for original works, Rs. 85,781 for repairs, Rs. 32,268 for establishment, Rs. 2,078 for tools and plant, and Rs. 22,057 for the Barrack Department. The Military Works revenue for the year was Rs. 8,935. In the matter of accommodation for troops the principal works carried out during the year were improvements to existing buildings. At Ahmednagar a rifle range for British Infantry was commenced, the floors of the barrack rooms were repaired and the verandahs extended, and special repairs to the British Infantry barracks and the hospital, which involved a total outlay of Rs. 2,068, were completed. At Purandhar the work of protecting certain military buildings by the cutting of trenches was also finished. General cantonment works included the completion of the improvement of the Kirkee water supply. Improvements in this regard are still required in one or two places, and proposals have been made for their execution. The water supply of the barracks at Ahmednagar is also being improved, seven pumps having been erected on the wells and shafts in the camp lines; and there has also been expenditure on the reservoir at Kapurwadi in connection with the supply to the town of Ahmednagar. The Satara Camp water scheme is also now practically completed at a total cost of Rs. 74,002. In regard to fortifications, the rebuilding of parts of the escarpment wall of the fort at Ahmednagar has been finished and the ditch in front of the loopholes in the coponiers in the fortified fort at Ahmedabad has been sloped off.

THE scheme sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the improvement of the position of military hospital assistants of the Indian Subordinate Medical Service takes effect from the 1st of April next. It abolishes the existing grade of sub-hospital assistants, native military pupils being henceforth admitted into the service as third grade assistants. The grade of senior hospital assistants on the other hand is divided into two classes: the first carrying relative rank of subadar, with a salary of Rs. 100; the second, the rank of jemadar with Rs. 80. These salaries are to include Rs. 30 and Rs. 25, respectively, admissible only to men possessing an English qualification. Hospital assistants of all three grades will be granted warrants by the Government of India, and thus receive definite military status. These warrants will confer native warrant rank corresponding with British warrant rank, just as the ranks of jemadar and subadar correspond with those of Lieutenant and Captain, respectively. So all hospital assistants bearing this rank will be junior to military assistant surgeons just as native officers are junior to British officers. A second room in barracks will also be allowed to senior hospital assistants, 1st grade, as funds admit. Senior hospital assistants also, when travelling on warrants, will be allowed free passage by rail for one servant, and the regulations regarding the assignment of money to families will be extended to all hospital assistants. The initial expenditure involved to Government by the scheme is something over two lakhs of rupees.

AN anecdote of Lincoln, not generally known, was told at the conclusion of Colonel Rundall's lecture at Simla on Friday afternoon, by Colonel Wolfe-Murray. The highly American flavour, which has pervaded so many occasions of late in Simla, was naturally not absent upon this one. Lee and Stonewall Jackson had both come in for high appreciation in the course of the lecture, and it was a question of showing what was also thought of General Ulysses Grant. A temperance deputation had waited upon the great President to complain that Grant was not a stranger to drink. "What," said Lincoln, "does he drink?" "Why, whisky!" replied the leader of the deputation. "What brand of whisky?" asked the President. "That I cannot say," said the shocked delegate. "I am sorry for that," said Lincoln, "as, if you could have told me, I would have sent a hogshead of it to each of my other generals."

THE P. and O. s. s. Shannon, left Aden, with the outward mails of the 18th inst., at 8 a.m., yesterday morning, and is expected to arrive at Bombay at 6 a.m., on Saturday next.

CAPTAIN GOODENOUGH, Meywar Bhil Corps, has been appointed on special Settlement work in Poonch for two years.

THE post of Fort Garnett was handed over to the Border Police on the 23rd instant, and the military garrison withdrawn.

LIEUTENANT CARTER, Commandant of the Kurram Militia, is granted three months' leave, Lieutenant Ketchen officiating.

TEMPORARY quarters have been rented in Calcutta for the next cold season for the Camp Offices of the Director-General of Ordnance and of the Commissary-General-in-Chief.

THE Governor of Bombay will visit the Viceroy at the end of November or the beginning of December, and on his return journey will probably stop at Ajmere and see the shrines there.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 5th August 1899 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1898 of 45,305 maunds and Rs. 30,151 in the earnings.

THE Secretary of State's formal sanction for a Chief Court for Burma on the same lines as in the Punjab has been received. The Bill will be introduced into the Legislative Council in Calcutta.

MR. H. W. C. CARNDUFF, Deputy Secretary in the Legislative Department, goes on three months' leave in September. Mr. A. Williams, who is now on special duty in the Foreign Office, will act in his place.

THE Punjab's immunity from plague has not lasted long. A recrudescence of the disease is reported at the village of Karnana, four miles from the town of Banga in the Jullundur district. Two cases are reported with no deaths.

MR. H. J. MCINTOSH, who was Secretary to the Famine Commission, and is now officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue in Bengal, will officiate as Deputy Secretary in the Finance Department when Mr. Mayer goes on leave.

A LAHORE correspondent telegraphs that at a tribal "jirgah" held at Peshawar to settle an old-standing land dispute in a friendly way one of the members of the conference was killed with an axe. The good old saw about "burying the axe" seems to have been intepreted too literally. But this is the Afridi all over.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution has been published appointing Mr. W. C. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, *vice* Mr. W. R. Hamilton, retired. Mr. P. H. Dastur has been appointed Third Presidency Magistrate and he will act as Second Presidency Magistrate during the absence on furlough of Mr. Webb. Mr. J. W S. Dracup will act as Third Presidency Magistrate *vice* Mr. Dastur.

THE Lieutenant-General Commanding in Bengal has issued special instructions in Command Orders that "all" assaults committed by British soldiers on natives are to be reported to the General Officer of the District, who will decide whether any further mention is to be made of the matter. When a case of the kind appears to the Regimental Commanding Officer to be sufficiently serious to be reported under the existing regulations it is to be reported in the way already prescribed.

THE coming movements of members of the Council are as follows:—General Sir Edwin Collen, and probably Sir A. Trevor, on return from furlough, will visit Burma at the end of the Simla season. Mr. Dawkins will probably visit Peshawar, and after proceeding to Rajputana will halt at Delhi Lucknow and Benares *en route*, to Calcutta. Mr. Rivaz is likely to proceed to Central India on his way to Bombay before leaving for Europe, and Mr. Raleigh will, it is understood, visit Madras before arriving in Calcutta.

THE Emperor received Baron Stormbeck on Aug. 8 at Wilhelmshohe in order to receive Queen Victoria's autograph answer to the letter he had sent to her Majesty. He was informed that the Queen was in excellent health. This exchange of autograph letters between their Majesties, and Mr. Brodrick's declaration in the Commons, show that Anglo-German relations are very good at present, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Standard."

ACTING doubtless on instructions from Kabul the Afghan Envoy at Simla is advertising for more than a score of Persian scholars, "four of whom are to be European and the rest natives, with a view to the translating of "Western works in arts and sciences from English into idiomatic Persian." These translations are to be revised and published by "four good Persian-knowing Moulvies," whose services are also requisitioned by advertisement. The morality as well as the learning of these gentlemen will thus be assured. It is a pity the Afghan Envoy does not give us some idea of the works to be translated. Doubtless the list includes the "Origin of Species" and the "Stones of Venice" Mr. Ruskin's mellifluous periods ought to melt into idiomatic Persian almost spontaneously.

SHORTLY after eleven o'clock on Sunday morning, at Lucknow, during a thunderstorm the Police Bungalow of the Cameronian Regiment in the Cantonments was struck by lightning, which entered through the skylight of the roof, went down the punkah wires, and struck dead Private Law, who was sitting on a box knitting with two steel needles, and also Private Braden, who was on an iron cot bed close by. Death was instantaneous in both cases. The electric fluid ran along the whole length of the room and injured four other Privates of the Regiment, two of them so seriously as to necessitate their removal to hospital. One of them, named House, was knocked out of the bed on which he was lying.

THE P. M. O., Punjab Command, recently addressed the Government of India in the Military Department asking for an increase in the clerical establishment of his office on account of the increase of work during the last two years. The reply points out that as there has been a comparatively small addition to the number of troops in the Command during the period in question "it would appear that the absence of a general registry, as well as other causes, which might perhaps be controlled, must have contributed" to the enormous growth of work. The request for an increased clerical establishment is accordingly refused, and it is suggested that "efforts be made to reduce correspondence, decentralise work and improve office processes." Evidently the new leaven is working.

In all the provinces of India the rainfall during the week ending at 8 a. m. on Saturday the 26th August was less than usual; so that the excess for the whole monsoon period which exists in Bengal, Assam and the N.-W. P. has been diminished; while the deficiency which prevails in all the other provinces has been aggravated. In Burma from the 1st of June to the 26th of August there has been an average deficiency of 1·3 inch; in the Punjab of 5·3 inches; in Malabar and Mysore of 12·0 inches; in Bombay of 20·0 inches; in the Central Provinces and Berar of 15·3 inches; in Gujarat and Central India of 8·7 inches; in Sind and Rajputana of 6·8 inches; and in Madras of 5·7 inches. The monsoon currents have during the last week maintained the features which have characterised them more or less all through the season. There has been a steady flow of moist air from the east of the Bay into Burma, whence it has poured through Bengal and into the Gangetic plain, giving fair rain to the districts on its course; while the Arabian Sea monsoon current has been steadily feeble, and except on some occasions and in some places has given little rain.

THE Cawnpore Chamber, of Commerce with a view to the matter being submitted to the Railway Conference, has invited the attention of the Local Government to a palpable defect in the Railway Act which is further accentuated by the existent Railway Check Office system. The case is that whereas most stringent provisions have been made to enable railway administrations to recover under charges made in the freight of goods, without regard to the time that may have elapsed since that payment was made or the consignment delivered, claims for overcharges are not recognised after six months from the date of delivery. Further—and this is the more important point—that whereas when an undercharge is discovered in the Check Office a demand is made for the amount short paid, sums found to have been overcharged are passed to the credit of revenue and error is more likely to occur in the latter than in the former case. This cool appropriation of other people's money has gone on long enough, and an end should be put at once to so inequitable a procedure, which seems no more justifiable than the act of a man who in getting change for a currency note, say and finding he has received too much, quietly pockets the lot. It is a curious example of the readiness of the public to submit to customs or usages, however unwarrantable, that although the practice under reference has been grumbled at for years and years, no steps, apparently, have hitherto been taken to remedy the evil. The remedy now suggested by the Chamber is that it be made incumbent on railway administrations, on an overcharge being discovered in the Check Office (which is as liable to detection as an undercharge), to issue a refund order for the excess amount levied.

WHILE plague problems are to the fore, writes the "Pioneer," one might well ask for an explanation of the truly remarkable circumstance that while the disease has ravaged the adjoining districts of Bombay and the Deccan, it has on each occasion of its appearance been successfully repelled from the territories of the Central Provinces. In the absence of any other way of accounting for the fact the administration of the Provinces is clearly entitled to the credit of having kept it at bay so long, and a recent Resolution issued by the Chief Commissioner on the subject deserves to be noted with the respect that attends on practical and proved success. The first thing on which the Resolution lays stress is the extreme importance of prompt measures at the outset. As long as an outbreak can be discovered at once it can generally be suppressed. The Central Provinces had two instances of this in the outbreaks that occurred last November at Khandwa and Hinganghat. At Kkandwa the disease was discovered on the occurrence of the very first case. The house was isolated, and the plague disappeared. At Hinganghat things had gone further. When it was first brought to light 19 cases here reported. They were all in one quarter of the town, and by the next evening the whole of this quarter had been cleared of its inhabitants. The disease, however, had already got a footing, and dropping cases continued to occur. As the infection spread, evacuation was extended, until at last the whole town of 16,000 people was emptied. By the 15th March, the disease had been completely stamped out, and the town having been thoroughly disinfected, was safely re-occupied.

IN Wardha and Nagpur the same methods proved successful. In the latter case again the trouble all came from concealment in the first instance; but though the disease was not finally got rid of until May, having first been introduced in November, prompt measures on each reappearance prevented its ever growing into an epidemic. The measures that have proved so successful consisted first, and most important, of clearing out the people from the suspected quarter, followed by a preliminary disinfection of the tainted houses. The houses were then unroofed so as to give them a through exposure to the sunlight; then the quarter was disinfected a second time prior to re-occupation; and finally the stocks of grain were disinfected, and the people encouraged to submit to inoculation. The Central Provinces Government insist that, after the isolation of the actual patients, evacuation is the most effectual means of dealing with the evil, but it must be thorough, all communication with the deserted quarter being cut off. If this is seen to, experience shows that re-occupation may be safely allowed after an interval of six weeks from the occurrence of the last case. They also are able to point with great force to the efficacy of a good system of railway inspection. It is indeed remarkable that with the plague for three years within a few miles of their borders they should have been able to confine its importation to a few occasional cases, and the credit must lie with the excellence of the watch maintained by the railway inspection system. It is pleasant to know that the labour, trouble and expense involved in the up-keep of that form of precaution are so indisputably justified by the eventual result.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

FINAL WARNING TO TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The newspapers consider that Mr. Chamberlain's last warning to the Transvaal, contained in his Birmingham speech, was final.

THE RAILWAY TO KHARTOUM.

Lord Kitchener, in opening the Atbara bridge, said he hoped to open a railway station at Khartoum within the next four months.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF GIBRALTAR.

The "Times" announces that Lieut-Col. Sir G. S. White has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Gibraltar, and Sir Charles M. Clarke succeeds him as the Quarter-Master-General to the Forces.

ITALY AND CHINA.

ROME, Aug. 27.

A semi-official note, issued to-day, states that, despite the intention of the Italian Government to keep the negotiations between Italy and China within the peaceful commercial lines, complications may arise if China meets the moderate demands of Italy by persistent refusals.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 23.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Shannon, with mails of the 18th instant, left here for Bombay at 8 a. m. to-day, and the s. s. Rome, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PASSING OF PRESIDENCY BANKS BILL.

INTRODUCTION OF CURRENCY BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The business before next Friday's Council Meeting will comprise the passing of the Presidency Banks Bill introduced last week; also the introduction of the Currency Measure, should the necessary particulars arrive in time.

THE BELATED MEDAL.

The issue of war decorations in connection with the North-West Frontier Operations of 1897-98 is now nearly completed, thanks to the speed with which the Calcutta Mint has been able to turn out the very large number of medals required.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF TELEGRAPHS.

Mr. Maclean, who officiates during the absence on leave of Mr. Pitman, as Director-General of Telegraphs, has arrived in Simla.

THE QUETTA MURREE BREWERY AFFAIR.

SIX MORE DEATHS.

Six of the men wounded in the Quetta Brewery affair have died, bringing the number of the dead to ten.

THE MHOW DAIRY.

Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned by the Government of India to enable the dairy at Mhow to be opened immediately.

GOLD MEDAL FOR PERSIAN.

The Rev. J. Willcocks, Chaplain of Kamptee, has attained the distinction of a place in the First Division in the Honours Examination in Persian and receives a gold medal from Government.

CROP PROSPECTS.

FAMINE IN GUZERAT AND RAJPUTANA INEVITABLE.

The position in the Central Provinces continues to improve, the affected districts having had excellent rain during the past few days. The whole of Guzerat and Rajputana, on the other hand, is still rainless, and famine in this area seems now almost inevitable. The Deccan also continues to do badly, but rain may yet save the situation there to a large extent.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain Campbell, 70th Battery, Field Artillery, Bareilly, is transferred home on promotion.

Brigadier-General Ventris having proceeded home on two months' leave, Colonel Stevens, R.A., has assumed the command of the Bombay District.

Major Drummond, 1st Central India Horse, has four months' extension of leave at home.

Two Privates, 1st Scottish Rifles, at Lucknow, were killed by lightning yesterday, four others being injured from the same cause.

Major Bethune, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Nagpur, is appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, Calcutta, vice Major Wintour.

PLAGUE RETURNS IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

The following are the plague returns in Southern India for the week ending last Saturday:—Salem District, two seizures (imported); Bangalore City 10 cases, eleven deaths; Bangalore Cantonments, 3 cases, 5 deaths; Bangalore District 42 cases, 30 deaths; Mysore City, 3 cases, 5 deaths; Mysore District, 66 cases, 55 deaths; Kolar Gold Fields, 6 cases, 4 deaths; Tumkur District, 9 cases, 5 deaths.

CRICKET.

LORD SANDHURST'S ELEVEN vs. KATHIAWAR.

POONA, Aug. 28.

A two-days' cricket match between Lord Sandhurst's Eleven and Kathiawar commenced to-day at Ganeshkhind. Owing to the plague the latter team put up in the Government House compound. The game started at 11-30. The home team won the toss and went in first to bat. The weather was a little bit warm during the day. Hemo and Bapasda bowled one "no ball" each. The following are the scores:—

LORD SANDHURST'S ELEVEN.

First Innings.		Second Innings	
Capt Usborne, b Oghad	4	c and b Shivshanker	1
Major Beresford, b Shivshanker	5	c Shivshanker b Oghad	3
Capt Greig, b Oghad	32	not out	11
Mr Brogan, c K Vajesinhji, b Oghad	23	run out	3
Major Martin, b Shivshanker	12	not out	4
Mr Bond, b Hamoo	0	Did not bat.	
Major King, c Warrington b Oghad	43		
Major Stanton, b Oghad	6		
Mr Winterbottom, b Oghad	0		
Mr Moore, not out	0		
Lord Sandhurst, b Shivshanker	0		
Extras	20	Extras	12
Total	148	Total	34

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Shivshanker	18·4	52	8	4
Hamoo	14	27	4	1
Oghad	20	39	6	6
Bapasda	5	9	0	0
Shivalal	1	1	0	0

KATHIAWAR.

First Innings.

Mr Templer, b Greig	4
Mr Kincaid, l-b-w, b Greig	7
Mr Vejesinhji, b Greig	0
Mr Waddington, b Greig	2
Mr Bapasda, b Winterbottom	27
Mr Oghad, st Usborne, b Greig	4
Mr Hemoo, b Greig	0
Mr Modak, b Greig	5
Mr Shivlal, b Winterbottom	0
Mr Milward, not out	7
Mr Shivshanker, st Usborne, b Greig	2
Extras	14
Total	72

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Greig	13·2	19	3	8
Winterbottom	13	39	3	2

Play will be resumed to-morrow.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

CRICKET MATCH OF BOMBAY Y. M. C. A. vs. POONA GYMKHANA ABANDONED.

POONA, Aug. 28.

There were 155 cases and 152 deaths recorded in the city to-day, the total mortality being 177: in Sukerwar 22 cases, 21 deaths; in Raviwar 12 cases, 7 deaths; in Sudaseo 11 cases, 12 deaths; in Shanwar 12 cases, 8 deaths; in Kasba 17 cases, 12 deaths; in Somwar 17 cases, 15 deaths; in the segregation camp 4 cases; in the Cantonment, 16 cases, 5 deaths; in the suburban area 7 cases; in the district, 80 cases, 58 deaths; in the village of Yerandawal, 18 cases, 8 deaths; in Ghorpadi 15 cases, 7 deaths; and in Bhamburda 6 cases, 9 deaths.

Owing to the plague the cricket matches—Bombay Y. M. C. A. and Gagrat's eleven from Bombay—against the Poona Gymkhana have been abandoned.

A RACE MATCH FALLEN THROUGH.

A match between Mr. Fischer's Atlas Moth and Mr. Lyndon's Medowra, which was arranged to be run off this morning on the race course for Rs. 300 aside, distance five furlongs, fell through, as the owner of the former agreed to forfeit half stakes.

AHMEDNAGAR AND PLAGUE MEASURES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Aug. 25.

Two proclamations have been issued by the District Magistrate granting several concessions asked for by the people. The shops have been opened now and the people have begun their usual business. A public-meeting is likely to be held to congratulate the local authorities and the Plague Commissioner.

DEATH OF DR. P. PETERSON.

The death of Dr. Peter Peterson, M. A., D. Sc. in Philology, Edin., B. A. Oxon, which took place yesterday morning in the fifty-third year of his age, will be regretted in all educational circles in this country and in Europe. He had been ill for about two weeks, suffering from dilatation of the heart, and died rather suddenly at 7 o'clock yesterday morning at his residence in Hornby Road, opposite the Esplanade Hotel. Mrs. Peterson and Miss Peterson, who had been staying at Satara, were telegraphed for, and nursed him during his last illness.

Dr. Peterson studied in Germany for some time before he went to Baliol College, Oxford, at which he was the Boden Sanskrit scholar. He arrived in this country in January, 1873, and was attached as Professor of Oriental Languages to the Elphinstone College in Bombay. In addition to his own duties, he was in May of the following year appointed to officiate as University Registrar and discharged the duties of both offices satisfactorily. In September 1874, he had a year's leave to Europe on medical certificate; and on his return to Bombay joined the Elphinstone College as Professor of Oriental Languages. He had elected to continue on the graded system, and from October, 1875, to November, 1876, he officiated, as a Professor in the Deccan College. In June, 1877, Dr. Peterson again officiated as University Registrar; and, in January of the following year, was elected to the post for a period of two years. From August to November, 1883, he was placed on special duty to attend the Sixth International Oriental Congress at Leyden, this period being allowed to count as service towards pension. From April, 1888, to November, 1889, Dr. Peterson officiated in the 2nd grade of the Educational Department, as Principal of the Elphinstone College. From June, 1893, to April, 1894, and again from May to October, 1894, he officiated as Professor of English Literature in the Elphinstone College. He was placed in joint charge with Professor R. G. Bhandarkar in search for Sanskrit manuscripts to the Bombay Circle and of Bombay Sanskrit Series; and published three reports on the search, edited Ramayan, Book I., Kadambari, Subhashitavali with Pandit Durga Prasad, and Hitopadesa. Dr. Peterson was for several successive years re-elected as University Registrar, and in that capacity and in the capacity of honorary secretary to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society he came into much general notice. For some time past up to the date of his death, he worthily filled the chair of president of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch; and, in the discharge of his duties as such, he followed as much as possible in the foot-steps of his learned friend, Sir Raymond West. He took an active share in the discussion of Municipal questions as a member of the Corporation; and was a frequent contributor to the local Press. His literary abilities were acknowledged to be of a high order of merit. He had a ready pen; and his soul-stirring writings attracted many readers. In addition to his contributions to the Press, he published several books for the benefit of Indian students, such as English Idioms, Annotations to the "Golden Treasury" and to an edition of the "Merchant of Venice." Dr. Peterson was a very popular member of Bombay society: kind, courteous, generous, beloved by his pupils, and esteemed by all who came in contact with him. His death will be regretted among all classes of the community. He leaves behind him his widow, a son, and three daughters. One daughter is married to Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, and another to Captain Peile, R. A. His son is just coming out to this country as a member of the Indian Civil Service.

FUNERAL.

The funeral of the deceased gentleman took place yesterday afternoon, at the Sewree Cemetery, and was very largely attended. At four o'clock about one hundred and fifty students of the Elphinstone College, as well as all the Professors, assembled at the residence of Dr. Peterson, Esplanade Road, to pay their last respects. Half an hour after some Hindu and Parsee students, headed by Mr. Rustom Dossabhoy Wadia barrister-at-law, and formerly a Senior Fellow of the College, assisted in carrying the coffin downstairs and placing it in the hearse. The cortege then left the place, followed by Mr. W. L Harvey, I. C. S., Municipal Commissioner, and Captain Peile, sons-in-law of the deceased gentleman, in a carriage and pair, and by Mr. Principal M. MacMillan and Professor O. V. Muller, as well as some friends of Dr. Peterson, and by about a hundred students in different carriages. The cortege reached the cemetery shortly after half-past five, when the coffin was removed from the hearse and carried to the grave-yard. The Rev. R. M. Gray having read the burial service, the coffin was lowered into the grave. About forty wreaths were sent by the relatives and the friends of the deceased, the chief among whom being Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, Captain and Mrs. Peile, Mr. and Mrs. Branson, and the professors and students of the Elphinstone College. The coffin bore the following inscription:

"PETER PETERSON,
Died 28th August, 1899.
Aged 52 years."

The following were among those present at the cemetery:—

The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, I.C.S.; Captain Fleet, R.N.; the Hon'ble Mr. C. P. Burke, M. I. C. E., Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. P. Russell; Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes; Mr. J. Sanders-Slater Chief Presidency Magistrate; Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, Mr. R. M. Branson, Mr. Strangman, and Mr. N.C. Macleod, barristers-at-law; the Rev. Fathers Walrath, Dreckmann, Hegglin, and Knoti; Mr J. M. Douglas; Mr. C. C. James; Dr. Cowasji Hormusji; Mr. James MacDonald; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Weir, Acting Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Aden Districts; Mr J. Pollard; Mr. Walter Lang; Mr. C. B. Lynch, solicitor; Mr. Carl Stevens; Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, I.C.S., Deputy Municipal Commissioner; Mr. P. Wilson, of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co.; Major Butcher, R.A., Captains Coppage and Lock., Plague Officer; Dr. Sorab Cowasji Hormusji; Mr. F. Gordon; Mr. K. N. Kabraji; Mr. J. Leask, Acting Health Officer; Rao Bahadur G. N. Nadkarni, Vakil, High Court; Mr. W. Pearson, Acting Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality; Mr. T. J. F. Horbury; Mr. W. G. Wilson; Mr. Hormusji Sorabji; Mr. Premchand Roychand; Rao Saheb G. M. Pitale; Professors Sathe and Dalvi; Mr. N. V. Mandlik; Mr. Douglas Bennet; and Mr. G. K. Tiwarekar.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OVER-SEA TRADE RETURNS.

OPERATIONS OF THE CONCILIATION ACT.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The noteworthy features of the official returns of our over-sea trade during July and the seven months of the year ending with July are best brought out by a comparison with the leading features of the returns for the corresponding periods of 1898. Perhaps the most conspicuous feature of the July returns this year is an increase of upwards of £4,000,000 in the declared value of the imports during the month, whereas last year there was a decrease of nearly a quarter of a million for the corresponding month. The seven months this year, however, show an increase of only £4,750,000 in round figures, or little more than the increase for July alone, whereas last year the increase in the declared value of the imports notwithstanding the falling off in July, was upwards of £10,500,000. Thus last year the tendency was to increased imports, during the earlier months of the year, and this was changed to a tendency to decrease in July. This year the movements have been reversed, as we have had a tendency to decrease in the first six months, with a decided reaction in favour of increase during July. The principal increase during the past month has been under the head of duty-free articles of food and drink, the imports of which appear to have pretty generally increased, wheat, however, being a conspicuous exception, whereas last year this cereal showed a decided increase. Frozen meat, dairy and poultry products, and fruit have been important items in the list of increases this year. Manufactured articles—including iron and steel manufactures and silk goods—contribute the next largest quota to the increase in the imports of July, 1899, and the metals—noticeably tin, copper, and iron ore—come next, followed by raw materials for sundry industries, of which timber is the most conspicuous contributor to the expansion in the aggregate. Oils and miscellaneous articles also show substantial increases. If we overlook a very small decrease in the value of the articles received by parcel post, the only decrease—and the falling off even in this case is really insignificant—occurs under the head of raw materials for textile manufactures. This is accounted for by decreases in the imports of wool, flax, and hemp, raw cotton showing a small increase for the month. For the seven months, however, the declared value of the imports of textile materials shows the only really conspicuous decrease, the decline being £3,312,279, accounted for mainly by a decrease in the imports of raw cotton, the remainder of the decrease being fully explained by the diminution in the imports of wool. On the whole the falling off in the raw cotton imports seems to indicate expectations of another bumper crop, and possibly a favourable opinion as to the probable average quality of this year's yield as compared with last year's has not been without influence. The re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise show an increase of £198,487 only for the month, as against an increase of £228,664 under the same head for July last year. For the seven months, however, an increase of £1,732,242 is shown, as against a decrease of £162,412 for the corresponding period last year.

Turning now to the accounts relating to the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures, an increase of £3,106,080 is shown for the month; but this includes the item of new ships delivered to foreign owners—valued at £545,480—during the month, which was not recorded as an export item last year; deducting this, the gain appears as £2,560,500, or only about two-thirds the amount of the gain in imports. Last year, however, there was a positive decrease of £1,411,574 in the declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures during July. Including the item of ships, the total for the seven months this year shows a gain of £17,119,795. Deducting the ships in order to make the comparison a just one, the gain still appears as £11,360,548, or nearly two and a half times the gain in imports for the expired portion of the year. So far, therefore, the year is still one of expanding exports rather than of expanding imports. The principal increases in the exports during the past month have been in metals and manufactures therefrom—including machinery,—in yarns and textile fabrics, and in raw materials, the last named item representing coal mainly and including also a small increase in the exports of homegrown wool. The increase under metals represents mainly iron, wrought and unwrought, noticeably pig iron, and is, of course, partly accounted for by the rise in prices. As regards textile exports, the exports of cotton piece goods and linen, woollen, and worsted pice goods also show expansion in quantity and aggregate value. The figures for the seven months still show increases under every general heading in the summary of exports, with the exception of living animals. On the whole, the returns for July, like those for the preceding months of the year, furnish gratifying evidence of revival in the foreign and colonial demand for British productions.

The increasing tendency to dearer money, especially during the autumn months, which has been observable for the past two or three years, makes the present a suitable occasion for comparing the general balance of apparent indebtedness, so far as it is revealed by the trade returns. The excess imports are £95,055,932 and for the corresponding period last year was £107,476,000, but in the comparison then no allowance was made for the ships exported, whereas this year the value of this item is included in the export figures. Again deducting this item so as to make the conditions of comparison uniform, the debit balance, in round figures, appears as only about £6,500,000 less than last year. It must, of course, be remembered that no allowance is made for the unseen items of the account—shipping charges, profits, interest and dividends, and the sales of securities. The net imports of gold this year, it will be observed, have been about £3,000,000, in round figures, as against £6,500,000 for the corresponding period last year. On the whole, the figures certainly do not seem more threatening to the gold reserves of the Bank of England than last year. Leaving out of the question any new loans of gold to India or elsewhere, an increase rather than a decrease of the bullion reserve seems a not unreasonable expectation.

Business in the stock markets has been distinctly off colour, but what else was to be expected with the holidays upon us? The Stock Exchange being closed on Saturday, it was the most natural thing in the world that Friday should be an idle day. The market always likes to be in good time with the holidays, and usually succeeds. Home Rails have been a listless and sad market, and when Thursday came along with a disappointing Great Western dividend, everything was ready for the drop which ensued. The only cheerful spot in this department has been Great Easterns, although Great Northern Deferred seem inclined to pick up a little. Scotch stocks have been weak under the lead of North British. The weakness of this market should not have been so pronounced seeing that holiday traffics were ahead, but for once in a while this panacea seems to have lost its virtue. Possibly when operators return from their holiday a change may come along. American rails have fallen away again. There has been the usual yellow fever canard, and the equally usual little story about damaged crops. These each serve their turn, and one would feel almost lonely without them. There seems no reason why the rise should not be resumed; but it is suggested that should it continue to any extent then New York would come in a seller. There has been little doing in the Foreign market, and the end of the week saw most prices down, selling orders from Paris keeping on the decline. The solitary exception was the Turkish Customs Loan, which was marked up a point, but the price is too wide—96 to 101—for any mere every-day person to trouble his head about them. The only interest in the money market is confined to the Australian section where business is booming, a state of affairs which might not have been expected in view of the profit-taking indulged in in view of the holidays. To make up for these sales buying orders come in right merrily, Perseverance, Ivanhoes, and Associateds being the favourites. On the other hand, South Africans have been duller than ever ditch-water was known to be. The Kaffir circus has known bad times but it is declared never worse than are now being experienced. The one feature in the miscellaneous market was the fall in Allsopp's on Friday, when the dividend announcement came. The return is pretty much what the market expected, but profit-taking knocked two points off the Ordinary one off the Preference and the Old Deferred fell back to 10 1-4.

The first report of the Board of Trade on their proceedings under the Conciliation Act, 1896, dealt with the first ten months during which the Act was in operation, viz., from August, 1896, to June, 1897. During that period there were 35 cases in which the services of the Board of Trade were either invited or offered for the settlement of disputes between employers and employed, and 19 disputes were actually settled under the Act. The Report which has just been published covers the two years from July 1, 1897, to the end of June, 1899. The number of disputes in which action has been taken or invited during this period shows some falling off compared with the period covered by the last report, the total only amounting to 32, of which 22 have been settled under the Act. Thus altogether since the passage of the Act, 67 cases have arisen and 41 disputes have been settled under its provisions. As regards the 26 disputes not settled under the Act, 12 applications to the Board of Trade were refused, 7 disputes were settled between the parties during the negotiations, and in 7 cases the Board of Trade failed to effect an arrangement. Of the disputes settled under the Act 26 were settled by conciliation and 15 by arbitration. In 2 cases the Board of Trade intervened without the request of either party, in 12 cases both parties applied, in 14 cases the application came from the workmen alone, in 4 from the employers alone. The disputes in the period with which the report is mainly concerned were divided between building trades (9), coal miners (9), metal, engineering, and ship building trades (6), transport trades (3), miscellaneous industries (5).

At the Conference of Veterinary Surgeons at Plymouth last week, it was unanimously agreed 'That this Association, being convinced that bovine tuberculosis is a danger to men and a source of enormous loss to owners of cattle, is strongly of opinion that State control over the disease is urgently needed in the interests of public health and of agriculture." In the House, Mr. Long, in answer to Mr. Channing, said that during the recess he proposed to bring up-to-date information as to the methods of dealing with the disease, and the results obtained in Denmark and other countries, so as to enable him to determine whether the Board of Agriculture can usefully supplement the particulars already in the possession of agriculturists on the subject. At present he thought that nothing had occurred which would suggest that there was any general desire on the part of agriculturists that the Government should gratuitously provide tuberculin and the services of a veterinary surgeon for the purpose of enabling stock-owners to test their animals for tuberculosis, and, in these circumstances, he could not fairly ask the Treasury to supply funds for the purpose. In view of recent revelations concerning tubercular cattle being slaughtered at sea for British consumption, it is suggested that Mr. Long should consider the consumers as well as the agriculturists.

From Rouen we learn that sales of all descriptions of cotton piece goods have continued on a free scale and under fairly satisfactory conditions in that market. The articles most in demand are grey goods, prints, flannelettes, and velveteens, the last two descriptions especially, numerous orders for future delivery having been given out. A few orders for hand-loom handkerchiefs have been secured, but the demand for these goods is less important than is usual at this period. In the cotton yarn market a further advance of quotations is being talked of, and offers for deliveries at even distant dates are numerous on the part of buyers.

Never in the course of its existence has the Furness Railway Company been in such a satisfactory position as now. To-day's announcement shows that the directors are able to pay a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for the past half-year, as compared with 2 per cent. for the first half of 1898, while a similar amount to that of a year ago is now carried forward. For some years past the undertaking has made steady progress, the dividend having increased from half per cent. for the year 1895. The present distribution is the best that has been made in the first half of any year since 1890. The price of the stock is now about 92½, which contrasts with 74, the lowest of the year, and is the highest touched since January, 1892. It has been stated that the Midland Company has offered to take over the line on the basis of paying a dividend upon its ordinary stock of 2 1-2 per cent. for three years, and 3 per cent. thereafter. Of course, the security would become more stable if guaranteed by the Midland Company, but if the results of the second half of this year should keep pace with those of the first, stock-holders will not have to wait for three years for a three per cent. dividend.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. BANKERS.

This match was commenced yesterday, the Bankers going in first. The Bankers had finished their innings when the play was adjourned for the tiffin.

BANKERS.

R A Don, c and b Anderson	45
J H Gray, b Douglas	2
G McCausland, c and b Rogers	0
A Mackay, b Walling	14
W F Skene, b Walling	7
F Marshall, l-b-w, b Walling	0
J Scrymgour, b Anderson	0
C W Carbery, c and b Anderson	1
R H M Steven, c and b Walling	2
G H Townsend, b Lillie	11
G A Phillips, b Douglas	2
F W Cresswell, not out	12
Extras	2
Total	98

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Capt Rogers	40	1	21	1
Lieut Douglas	70	3	39	2
Capt Walling	65	1	27	4
Capt Anderson	25	3	6	3
Lieut Lillie	4	0	0	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Lieut Lillie, b Mackay	46
Capt Walling, l-b-w b Mackay	13
Capt Boileau, b Marshall	0
Lieut Henderson, b Marshall	0
Capt Rogers, c Steven, b Don	24
Capt Anderson, c Skene, b Don	21
Mr McCausland, b Don	0
Lieut Douglas, b Don	1
Mr Dunk, c and b Don	25
Lieut Courage, c Skene, b Marshall	3
Lieut Scovill, not out	35
Mr Muirhead, c Don, b Marshall	35
Extras	7
Total	210

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Mackay	105	4	61	2
Scrymgour	30	1	16	0
Skene	30	1	25	0
Marshall	115	4	62	4
Don	65	2	28	5
Gray	16	0	13	0

INDO-PORTUGUESE C. C. B. TEAM vs. AURORA BOREALIS C. C.

The above match was played on Sunday last on the Esplanade ground, and resulted in a win for the former by 29 runs. The B team put up 64 to which Borealists responded with 35 runs.

On Saturday an interesting cricket match was played on the Powder Works Maidan (Mazagon) facing the beautiful sea scenery at 2 o'clock between the Matharpacady Y. M. C. C. and the Matharpacady Parsees Y. M. C. C. and ended in the defeat of the Parsees, by 5 wickets and 6 runs. The Parsees scored in their both innings 95 runs (1st innings 49 and second 46) while the Y. M. C. C. scored 27 only for the 1st innings, but during the 2nd innings a change occurred after the fall of the 4th wicket when Mr. Duarte (captain) and Mr. D'Cruz played good cricket bringing the score to 74 runs, when Mr. Duarte was cleanly bowled by a sudden brake from Icewalla after a good score of 31. 74 runs for 6 wickets, inning declared closed.

At the sitting of the Inter-Parliamentary Conference at Christiania on August 4, a proposal was submitted that congratulations should be conveyed to the Czar and the Governments which were represented at the Hague Conference upon the happy and important results achieved by the latter. At the same time it was proposed that the delegates should be requested to endeavour to induce their Governments to give their adhesion to the Hague Convention so far as they might not yet have done so, and to conclude Arbitration treaties. The Conference unanimously agreed to a motion by Mr. Barrow acknowledging the efforts made by the President of the United States to establish in the legislation of civilised States the principle of inviolability of private property at sea in time of war.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

THE PANIC IN GOVERNMENT PAPER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

Heavy rain has now terminated the fortnight's break which Simla folk enjoyed up to a few days back, the more for the extraordinary drenching to which they were subjected in the earlier months of the monsoon. Lady Curzon, however, has been once more favoured with the luck in the weather that the experience of the past season has made proverbial for her, the night of the pleasant dance given at Viceregal Lodge last Thursday having been simply perfect: the moon shining out of the clearest of skies on the line of hooded rickshaws, both going to, and coming from, the function. The night previous was the dance given by the Hon. Mr. Raleigh, which will be remembered as one of the prettiest of the year, that charming house Woodville having been converted for the occasion into a veritable bower, while its floor even surpassed the high expectations formed by Simla maidens of its long-hidden merits. Its discovery to some extent makes up for the natural, if somewhat selfish, disappointment felt at the loss to the station of the lovely padouk dancing floor at Gorton Castle, now to be converted into a hospital. By this no disparagement is intended of the princely generosity of Mr. Walker in making over the last-named residence as a free gift to the European sick, the place being admirably suited for the accommodation of invalids, while the donor, it happens, is also the possessor of the Woodville floor, the merits of which Simla society has just been given so admirable an opportunity of testing. Talking of the last week's entertainments I must not omit to mention the successful musical "At Home" given by Lady Harnam Singh, in the Maharajah's hospitable residence on Summer Hill, last Friday.

That clever piece, "My Friend the Prince," in which Sir Howard Mellis has been acting as the market-gardener with much success, has been running meanwhile at the Theatre; while for the more sedate has been Colonel Rundall's lecture before the United Service Institute, which has drawn well. Colonel Rundall's genius is certainly a versatile one, but it is not too much to say that those who had laughed at his really excellent presentation of the waiter in "The Liars" the previous week, found that he could be even more worth hearing on a graver subject, his outline of the American Civil War being full of valuable suggestions for the soldier. More interesting than the story of the actual events, which had necessarily to be reduced to an epitome to make it possible to afford a bird's-eye view of so large a subject, was the tracing the development of the troops which took part in the struggle. It was here that Colonel Rundall was at his best. He drew two pictures. One was that of the two contending armies of rabble, who met and fought each other with indomitable Anglo-Saxon courage but without discipline, and with hardly the rudiments of tactics, on the bloody fields of Bull Run, in the beginning of the first campaign—a rabble so disordered that the Federal leader described himself as quite unable to keep his men from falling out of the ranks to pick black-berries on the road. The other was that of the war-taught veterans that these same soldier-citizens became when Sherman made his famous march through Georgia to the sea, and the armies of Grant and Lee, that so long faced each other on the Potomac, taught the world lessons in tactics and iron discipline, in the possibilities of marching and endurance, of brilliant attack and of masterful defence, which remain to this day unsurpassed. How the Norse blood that coursed through the veins of Southern and Northern alike, from ancestors never so remote, rendered this transformation possible, and how it was gradually effected as year followed year in the struggle, was the leading idea of the lecture. Told in any way the story is one to warm men's blood. And Colonel Rundall lost no point in handling it. A full house, therefore, may be expected to-morrow, when he is to complete the narrative in a supplementary lecture which the United Service Institute have induced him to deliver on the same theme.

The panic in Government Paper, which has so profoundly affected commercial circles during the past week, has not been unfelt in Simla. It is attributed here to the threatened famine which is now looked upon by responsible officials as almost inevitable, though hopes of a change for the better will continue to be clung to for a few weeks yet. The chance of good rain in the short interval, which still remains before it will be altogether too late, however, is rapidly fading away, and those best able to form an opinion look gravest at the situation. This is no reason, however, for panic. The Government Treasuries are full. The whole of Upper India has had rain and to spare, and the great fertile tracts, from rice-bearing Arracan on the East to wheat-growing Punjab on the West, were never more prosperous. Even if the worst should come to the worst, therefore, and total famine occur in the Deccan and the Nagpur country and in Guzerat, the main sources of Government revenue will remain intact, while the supply of food-grain available to be poured into the distressed areas will be so great, and so close at hand, that nothing approaching the rise in prices which characterised the great famine of 1896-97 can possibly occur. When to this is added the fact that the Government of India have no intention of raising a loan this year, it becomes easy to understand the confidence felt in official circles here that the panic in Government Paper is a transitory one. With exchange on a gold basis, as it will be after the passing of the Currency measure next month, the real value of Indian three-and-a-half per cents is admitted on all sides here to be at least 104, and if, owing to Marwari gambling or other cause, it keeps below this figure for a time, so much the better for those who have money to invest, and to whom it is a truly golden opportunity for buying gilt-edged securities below their value.

As has been already announced in your columns, Mr. Harrington, Engineer-in-Chief of the Simla Kalka Railway, has now gone home to make final arrangements for the building of the line which is to connect the summer capital of the Government of India with the outer world. The rails have been ordered, and the principal thing which now remains to be done is to engage the European staff. The line being of the new mountain type which Government are about to adopt for military work upon the frontier, its construction will afford new experience of no little value to the Public Works Department, and especially to Royal Engineer officers upon whom will presumably fall the analogous Government work hereafter. At present no one in India has this experience, the line differing materially from the Darjiling-Himalayan Railway, with which alone it can be compared, and being a pioneer enterprise in this country. Under these circumstances it is not surprising to learn that a number of young Royal Engineer officers have applied to be employed upon it. The attitude of the company is the commercial one in the matter. It is quite willing, and indeed anxious, to employ them if it can get them at the same price as outside engineers. Royal Engineers, however, are expensive, and the Board of Directors not unreasonably say that the additional cost involved in garnering in the experience to the Public Works Department should be borne by Government. Their precise proposal is to find the pay of such officers as may be lent them, provided Government will contribute their purely military allowances and forego the demand usually made on the score of pension and furlough allowances when Government officers are employed by extraneous agency. This offer, it appears, has not been accepted. In view, however, of the fact that Germany finds it worthwhile to spend large sums annually in training officers and men in the laying of light strategic lines, which are put down only to be taken up again with this object, the matter may well be brought up again. It applies particularly to the railway materials, which are to be stored in India for the construction of narrow-gauge mountain lines, to accompany frontier expeditions, but for the utilisation of which no organised body of specially-trained military engineers at present exists—an important defect, considering the part these lines are expected to play.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Head-quarters of the Ordnance Department which move to Calcutta this winter, will be accommodated in Vansittart Row and Standard Life Assurance Buildings, Dalhousie Square.

The 42nd Gurkhas commence to move from Assam on the 15th September on their way to Abbottabad.

SHIVAJI AND THE BRAHMANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your contemporary, in its issue of the 18th instant, published a long communication from Mr. R. P. Karkaria under the above heading. It is one of the happy signs of the time that men like Mr. Karkaria should devote their valuable time in the solution of some of the knotty points in the history of the Marathas. His reasonable pleadings in the noted historical tragedy of Afzal Khan, published some years ago, are too well known to need recapitulation. I need not say here that Mr. Karkaria has already earned special thanks from the Marathi-speaking public for his noble service. This time Mr. Karkaria has been pleased to plead for the Peshwas and the Brahmans.

I should like to-day to touch on one or two points in Mr. Karkaria's letter, leaving others to be replied to by 'Historians,' or some one else. The knotty point that Mr. Karkaria attempted to solve, I am afraid, remains unsolved still, notwithstanding the scholastic handling of the subject by him. It appears that Mr. Karkaria is of opinion that either of the first two Peshwas, viz Balaji Wishwanath or his son Bajirao I, was in a position to 'set aside' Shao Maharaja if he would have chosen to. It also seems, according to him, that Shao was 'weak and useless' and was quite unfit to be seated on the throne. And it was an act of mercy on the part of the Peshwas, who were 'the saviours of the Maratha State,' if they did not set aside the king 'for the good of the State.'

Now let us see whether any of the first three Peshwas was capable to set aside Shao Maharaja, however weak and useless he might have been. Taking into account all the surrounding things in which Shao Maharaja lived, moved and had his being, one cannot but say that it was quite impossible for any of the first three Peshwas to set him aside. If we have to consider the time and the circumstances under which Balaji Wishwanath was made Peshwa by Shao, we must say that he (Peshwa) was quite incapable to set his master aside. History tells us that Khanderao Dabade and some other Maratha generals of note, who were the stauch supporters of the house of the Great Shivaji, were living until the death of Balaji Wishwanath. Besides we are aware that a very strong rival party, of which Pratividhi was the head, was in the Darbar of Shao. The only support the first Peshwa could rely upon was Shao himself, who 'yielded to factious counsels every now and then,' as Mr. Karkaria puts it. We must not forget here that this was the very trait in Shao that secured the Peshwaship for Balaji Wishwanath. Thus we see plainly that the first Peshwa was politically impotent to set aside Shao. Morally, too, he could not do so even if he were very very strong, since it was Shao who had actually saved his life twice, and who had raised him to the highest office of Peshwa from the very insignificant past of an ordinary clerk of Dhanaji Jadhav. And what is true of Balaji Wishwanath is also true, to a certain extent, of his son and grandson. Although Bajirao I, was a warrior, that he had not a free hand in everything he did is a fact. Shao Maharaja, however 'weak and useless,' could and did exercise his control over his Peshwa-General. For instance, when Bajirao wanted to build a very strong wall round his already chalked-out capital of Poona, Shao did not allow him to do so. Your readers will perhap be startled to hear that this very 'weak' Shao had suspended for some time Bajirao I, who was then at the zenith of his power, suspecting him proud of his exploits ("Marathi Chronicles.") He had also suspended Balaji Bajirao for some such reason temporarily. These instances show plainly how far Shao could exercise his control over men of the highest ranks in his service. It seems Shao was every inch a king and he knew his position better, although at times he cared much for pleasure and his fond "hooka."

I am really wonder-struck to find Mr. Karkaria taking a very light view of setting aside kings. I beg to assure Mr. Karkaria that to set aside a recognised king is not a so very light task as he seems to suppose. Not only does it require, in my humble opinion, the use of the utmost energies on the part of the opposite party intending to overthrow a ruling dynasty, but also it requires time, patience and consideration of all the surrounding circumstances. In short, to accomplish such things, a really wonderful feat of diplomacy is necessary. Of all the Peshwas, I am led to think, Balaji Bajirao was the only Peshwa to whom the term diplomatist can, to a certain extent, be applied, although his diplomacy solely consisted in making 'family arrangements.' It is a well-known fact that his grand-father and father had 'paved the way, though by gradual steps, for the supremacy and usurpation of the Peshwas (Grant-Duff), and Balaji is credited to have accomplished the object. Mr. Karkaria quotes from Grant-Duff that 'some years before his (Shao's) death he had been in a state of mental imbecility.' It might be so. But it must have been nominal and temporary malady, there is no doubt; since the same historian says in the next line that 'as his health declined he recovered the use of his intellect.' Granting that Shao had been in a state of mental imbecility some years (of course these must be very few before his death, can it be proved that he was an imbecile all along? I think there is very little to gain by making much of Shao's imbecility. Grant-Duff tells us that even at the time of Shao's death utmost caution was required on the part of Balaji Bajirao, since 'any act which might outrage the Maratha feeling' was of no use. The Marathas were 'already jealous of Brahmin power.' (Grant-Duff). I am sure this will throw much light on the much-talked-of 'setting aside' question.

Mr. Karkaria further tells us that 'Balaji Bajirao was quite justified in setting aside the doubtful issue of Shivaji's line,' and 'he did it not for his own aggrandisement, but for the good of the State. . . And even the weaklings of the house of Satara and Kolhapore were left with their titles and state of Rajah. He did not allow them to take any part in politics solely because they had no ability whatever.' Before considering whether Balaji Bajirao was justified or not in setting aside the adopted issue of Shivaji's line, I should like to put a few queries on the subject. Is the adopted son as good as the natural one in the absence of the latter? Was Rama Raja not adopted? Were proper means ever adopted by the Peshwas to give Rama Raja, or his successors, a State education needed for his or their rank? Will it not be right to call the Peshwas guardians of the Maratha State? And, if so, did they acquit themselves as they should have? In the absence of these things, I think, it is not just to make much of the incapabilities of the successors of Shao. As for the justification of Balaji's act I should like to ask his really good and great son, the famous Madhavrao Peshwa, to speak to your readers. I quote Madhavrao's feelings here, because, I think, they will produce the desired effect on your readers best:—"Our Maharaja is much troubled. It is not good that we should indulge hatred against our master. Be, therefore, attentive to him in future." (Marathi Bakhar). These were the last words of Madhavrao to his younger brother, Narayenrao, who was to succeed him.—Yours, &c.,

W. L. BIRJE.

Baroda, 27th August, 1899.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1		4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	1	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	8	1	7
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	9	3	[illegible]
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	11
Total	23	13	83
Total plague deaths to date	47,411	41,505	
Same date last year	31	17	165

THE DISTURBENCE AT AHMEDNAGAR.

A correspondent writes from Ahmednagar on 6th instant with reference to the disturbance already reported:—"The 'Nagur people decline both segregation and inoculation, and there was a real riot here the day before yesterday. All the shops are closed, grain, oil, food-stuffs: every place is shut up. The Collector's house, which is situated in the city, is surrounded by police. Troops are posted to guard the city gates, and have now been on all-night duty for two nights. Mr. Woodburn came up yesterday, and tried to persuade the people to open the bazaar shops, but this morning things remain in the same unsatisfactory condition. As we heard last evening that there had been a row in Poona, our minds are not made any the easier. As however that rumour has not been confirmed, we need not allow it to make us too anxious. It is quite clear that the natives or the Mofussil towns believe that "There is no armour against Fate," and they prefer the most merciless treatment by Dame Nature to the troublesome, and perhaps uncertain, defensive, precautions of modern science. No man can convince the people here that the fury of the plague can be lessened by inoculation, or an attack be evaded by segregation. They persist in thinking that, if the plague comes, it will take its predestined victims, and therefore why be worried, over and above, by all the disturbing annoyance connected with segregation or the unknown mystery of inoculation. The novice in the art of convincing a crowd against its will is inclined to mutter 'Let it rip,' and nothing but the most loyal determination to do one's duty can hold out against what seems such pitiable obstinacy."

DAMAUN.

The plague report issued by the health officer of Damaun for the month of July last shows, that there were 26 indigenous cases, of which 11 proved fatal at Varkoond and 2 at Ambawady in Upper Damaun. There was besides one imported case from Poona which also proved fatal. During the month Lower Damaun was entirely free from plague. Dead rats having made their appearance at the residence at Upper Damaun of the Assistant Judge M. Moniz. He has removed to the "Moniz House" at Lower Damaun.

NAGPUR NOTES.

The rains are still holding off, food and fodder are growing scarce and dearer on one side and the sporadic cases of plague occurring in the City on the other side have made people here grow anxious. The local authorities are arming themselves with necessary implements to meet emergencies in all directions. Fodder for cattle and water for human beings are wanted. The oldest resident of Nagpur cannot recall to his memory such a bad year as this. We hear there is plenty of grain in and around Nagpur capable of supplying food for twice the number of the population of the C.P. but the greedy *Marwari* and the ambitious *Bannia* watch the stars of rain and regulate their prices. Last night's drizzle and to-day's cloudy firmament (Aug. 27) must make a considerable difference in last Sunday bazaar prices. Our Chief Commissioner, we are told, is in constant telegraphic communication with the Government of Lord Curzon on the vital point of famine.

Mr. I. R. Wynne, Agent and Engineer-in-Chief of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, who is on a flying visit to Simla, I hear, has wired to his deputy to keep in abeyance the orders for the removal of the officers of the B.-N. Railway for the present.

H. H. Lachman Rao, the younger brother of the Nagpur Raja, has sustained an irreparable loss, in the death of his only infant son. Acting on the advice of the Royal Family of Baroda Raja he left in company with his consort for Baroda by special train. The young Raja is the son-in-law of the Sennapathi of H. H. the Gaikwar of Baroda. During his absence the Manager, Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, Barrister-at-Law, will conduct all his affairs.

The Free Church Mission here held their annual fancy bazaar on Thursday last and on succeeding days. Mr. Ibbetson had the honor of opening the Bazaar, admission being by tickets at one rupee each on the first day and the Band of the N. V. Rifles played nice selections during the sales. The fancy bazaar was as usual held in the Public Rooms.

Our P. M. D. Captain Hogg and other plague officers deputed by Local Government to watch Circles Nos. 7 and 8 and the segregation Camp at Bakergunj are unremitting in their work. The incoming passengers by up and down lines are strictly and carefully examined by Dr. West and his confreres. We have a strong contingent of Drs., nurses, hospital assistants, etc., to examine the passengers. Our Deputy Commissioner with the assistance of D. S. P. is busily engaged in trying a case of murder, the accused being a Malguzar of Kalmeshwar. The accused is being defended by Messrs. M. B. Dadabhoy and G. P., Dick, barristers.

GRADUATES AND UNDERGRADUATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have heard it from a good source that, in a certain public office, a couple of graduates were employed on fairly good salaries,—salaries generally given to clerks. But the tediousness of the work, which required figuring and working out of minute details, proved uninteresting and trying to their patience; and, promotion being slow, the B. A's quietly left the office, and thus caused some inconvenience. If a B. A. or an M. A. joins an office just to get a few rupees to keep and body soul together, and as soon as he passes an examination in law he gives up his appointment, is not the office concerned a loser by it? Furthermore, it may be borne in mind that in many an office, where caste influence does not prevail, many undergraduates hold posts of responsibility and high position. But there is another aspect of the question. An officer, who is not a conscientious man, has a mind to draw the salary of his post, but he wants somebody as learned as himself to help him on a comparatively very small pay: is he not, I ask, under the circumstances justified in having a competent graduate to give him ease and make his duties light?

In this case I suppose no worldly-minded man will grudge a natural desire in favour of what is best for one's interest and comfort. The question has been discussed ably in your paper, but I fancy the remedy lies in the recognition, on the part of the authorities, of a principle based on righteousness.—Yours, &c.,

August 28. A LOOKER-ON.

ADDITIONAL TROOPS FOR NATAL.

As announced in the House of Commons by Mr. Chamberlain, her Majesty's Government have decided to send military reinforcements to Natal. The regiments ordered for special service are one battalion of the Liverpool Regiments and the 1st batt. of the Manchester Regiment. The battalion of the King's (Liverpool) Regiment, which is to be moved from the Cape of Natal, is the 1st, now at Wynberg, in Cape Colony, under Lieutenant-Colonel L. S. Mellor, which in any case was to have been moved to Natal this year, before going to India. The battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers which is to take the place of the 1st Liverpool at the Cape is the 1st, under Lieut.-Col. E. S. Evans, now stationed at Fermoy. The 1st Manchester Regt. (Lieut.-Col. A. E. R. Curran) would in ordinary circumstances have been moved to Malta this year. Its removal to Natal now will leave the two Guards battalions as the infantry garrison of Gibraltar, to which station, however, the 3rd Grenadier Guards are to go shortly. The two battalions named, which are to be despatched to Natal within three weeks, will make up a total strength of 900. The arrangements for sending these regiments in vessels engaged in the Indian transport service have been countermanded, and the authorities have resolved to take up to additional vessels for conveying troops to the Cape—namely, two of the vessels in the Cape service, one belonging to the Union Line, and the other to the Castle Line. The Exchange Telegraph Company states that "the troops now being sent out to Natal from England will not be withdrawn from South Africa, nor will any reliefs be made except in the case of sick men until the British Government has adequate knowledge that the Transvaal has given right and justice to the British settlers in that Republic. Practically this means that our troops go out for an indefinite period."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE,
COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 29th August, 1899.

1. There will be no Lecture by the Adjutant at the Club, to-day (Tuesday.)
2. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound)—To-day (Tuesday) and Thursday, at 6-45 a.m., 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun drill. Gun Layers are requested to attend.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Head-quarters)—To-day (Tuesday) and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m., 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun drill. Gun Layers are requested to attend.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others, delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE FAR EAST.

DISTURBANCES IN CENTRAL CHINA.

THE SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

HONGKONG, August 12.

THE *Manila Times* publishes the following items from the Filipino newspaper *Indenpendencia*, which in some mysterious way, finds its way into Manila:—

The Military Commander of Nueva Caceres has proposed to the Aguinaldo Government the nomination of a governor for the island of Catanduanes and also the persons to be employed on the vessels that are thought to be in the waters of his province.

Aguinaldo has appointed as his representatives in Visayas (Iloilo) General Venancio Concepcion, in Lagona and Camarines Colonels Manual Sityar and Mariano Queri.

Two of the Spanish Commission for negotiating with Aguinaldo relative to the release of prisoners have indulged in that 'high falutin' style of testimonial so common to the Iberian peninsulars Antonio del Rio and Enrique Toral are their names. They return thanks in the most servile manner to the Filipino Colonel Jose M. Leyba for the fine style, exquisite education, amiable manners, and deference in which this distinguished military man received them by order of the 'Honourable President of the Filipino Republic.'

Secretary M. Paterno by order of Aguinaldo has written to the Inspector General of the railroad thanking the employees of the Company for contributing 10 per cent. of their salaries towards the war fund.

Officials of the Legal Department of the Army are prohibited from occupying their time with Civil cases.

On July 12, the Filipino Congress, or such part of the members who attended, had an animated session. Ambrosio Rianzares Bautista was elected Presiding Officer, and Felix Ferrer was elected Vice-President of the august body in the presence of Aguinaldo and his Cabinet.

General Francisco Macabulos has returned to duty as Military Chief of the province and Governor of Tarlac city.

General Mascardo has returned to his command at Porac, after being absent on a visit to Tarlac to consult with the President.

The *Independencia* states that the properties of the various religious orders in the Filipinos are valued at many hundred thousands of dollars. Properties in Hongkong, Malacca and other parts of Asia purchased by gains and profits derived from the Filipinos are valued at 200 million mexicans and the annual rentals are 15 million pesos.

DISTURBANCES IN CENTRAL CHINA.

ICHANG, July 26.

News has just come to hand that rebellion has broken out again to the south-west of Ichang, in the district of Changyang. A thousand men are said to be under arms and the warfare is generally directed against the Roman Catholics. We are waiting for more definite news. In spite of the threatening note mentioned in a previous letter nothing has occurred here to cause us dispeace, but no doubt this new outbreak, together with disquieting news from Chungking and the west, will cause unrest and bad feeling here. A few days ago four men, concerned in the late troubles near the present disturbed district, were led into Ichang in chains by a company of soldiers. The men were clad in the condemned criminal's dress—red. It is expected their heads will be exposed on the walls here soon. It is strange that, in spite of all the executions and other severe punishments meted out to rebels, within the last six months, a fresh outbreak should have occurred.

And so widespread is the talk and so serious, that the Taotai as well as the smaller officials have been compelled to deal with the agitation. That kidnapping is rife there can be no question. The mischief is that the wrong people are made responsible for the crime. The more sober among the population are inclined to blame a band of wandering Taoists, but the majority profess to believe in the guilt of the hated foreigner. Hence the present upset which is troublesome enough to require earnest attention on the part of the mandarins. At Fuchou two men have been executed for circulating rumours against the foreigner; at Mutung the people themselves beat a man to death who was caught with a boy he was 'taking to the foreign chapel,' and similar treatment was meted to an individual in Kiangpeh who also had a child in his possession and who gave the same explanation of his movements. In connection with the agitation

SEVERAL EXCELLENT PROCLAMATIONS

have been issued, and the officials appear to be dealing with the natives in a serious spirit. Perhaps the worst news is that Yu Man-tze and his followers are again more or less active. The former tried to revisit his friends with the view of taking the lead in a fresh movement. Fortunately his scheme was frustrated by General Chou, who seized the scoundrel before he had time to carry out his plans. He is now said to be really under sentence of death. Unfortunately, however, the trouble in Yu's native place is serious enough and the mandarins are exceedingly anxious lest it spread. Some Roman Catholic Christians have already been murdered, but exactly how many, or when, it is difficult yet to say. Further news will be forthcoming in a day or two. It is certainly disconcerting to be reminded in so rude a fashion that Yu Man-tze and company have not been stamped out.—*N.-C. Daily News* correspondents.

PIRACY IN THE CANTON RIVER DELTA.

In his annual report on the trade of Canton District in 1898, Mr. E. B. Drew, Commissioner of Customs, writes:—

While the benefits conferred on the people generally by the wide extension of inland steam navigation have been very great, these benefits would seem, we must admit, to have been no less appreciated by the devotees of the piratical profession. Case after case of audacious and successful piracy was reported to me and in the vernacular press all through the autumn and winter, and if the statements of the victims are true, piracy would indeed deserve a special heading in our statistical tables as a lucrative feature of the year's trade. I think it probable that the advent of the steam-launch has concentrated the operations of the pirates, whereas before these operations were far more scattered and each one was on a smaller scale. A large haul can now be made by seizing a big and crowded passenger boat towed by a launch on a route where much money is conveyed to and fro; and the towing launch, which is an easy capture, affords the outlaws a swift and sure means of escape with immenese plunder. Besides the regularity of speed in the case of a steamer-towed boat is almost as sure as that of a scheduled railway train; so that a band of pirates can arrange beforehand with certainty just when and at what spot to concentrate upon their prey to most advantage. These favourable conditions did not prevail to the same extent when passengers travelled in smaller numbers and smaller boats, and when the want of steam made the voyage of uncertain speed and duration from the influence of tide and of varying and uncertain winds, and escape was less sure. It is also probably true that a larger proportion of the piracies which actually take place gets reported to me, now that launches are affected by them, than when Native boats (which are not subject to my control) were alone concerned. Be this as it may the evil has become so grave that it can be lightly treated no longer. The Viceroy has lately organised a special system of prevention of piracy, based on a detail of seven launches to definite sections on the main water routes and supplemented by guard-boats all under the control of one man. The provincial authorities have become apprehensive that if they do not act, others who are not entitled to do so are likely to interfere to stop the evil. But it ought to be admitted that the evil is a most difficult one to cope with, and that a much more vigorous Government than the Chinese would be put to an extreme test of its resources in the effort to put a stop to it.

THE ANTI-REFORM PARTY AT PEKING.

It is reported from Tientsin (says the *N.-C. Daily News*) that the Conservative party at Peking have been active again against Reform, and that now they have the cue from the Empress Dowager and her nephew Jung Lu that what is most needed, at the present juncture, is money, hundreds of memorials have been lately sent to the Palace suggesting the closing of all schools and colleges established by command of the Emperor in Peking and the provinces before his fall. The temptation is then held out that the money set aside for these schools and colleges could thus easily be diverted into the Empress Dowager's Exchequer. The bait has been taken, and it is to be feared now that these last remnants of the Imperial Reformer's energy will have to go down before Conservative bigotry after all.

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

The *Universal Gazette* states:—A report having come to this port, through certain persons lately arrived from Peking, that his Majesty Kuang Hsu had suddenly had a relapse, and that, despairing of his Majesty's life, and heir and successor to the Throne had been secretly chosen, we immediately telegraphed to our correspondent at the capital asking whether this report was true. We are extremely thankful that the report has been absolutely refuted by our correspondent, who further states that his Majesty is in better health than before, and we therefore gladly publish the above to allay anxiety.

THE "Evenement" understands that Major Marchand will not rejoin his regiment at Toulon. The Government, desiring to give him a post suitably recognising the important work he has accomplished, has decided to appoint him Governor of the French establishments on the Somali coast, and Envoy-Extraordinary to Menelik. He would thus replace M. Lagarde, who has expressed his intention to return to France.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	28	98	31	66	31	74	32	00
Monday, Aug. 28th	00	5	00	9	00	3	00	00
Total	29	3	31	75	31	77	32	00
Total fall to Aug. 28th, 1898.	57	35	55	53	55	57	53	5
Total fall to Aug. 28th, 1897.	63	10	61	2	61	40	58	46

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 28TH OF AUGUST, 1899.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·601	SE	2	107·1	81·6	60	...	5·24	—8·81
Sirsa	29·622	SW	3	[illegible]	83·1	43	...	2·12	[illegible]
Delhi	29·648	ESE	5	96·2	78·0	68	...	10·94	—10·23
Agra	29·642	Calm.	6	99·5	82·4	68	...	21·24	+0·22
Cawnpore	29·637	Calm	1	93·8	77·6	87	1·09	31·90	...
Allahabad	29·603	ENE	6	92·1	79·8	85	0·03	35·05	+6·75
Jhansi	29·649	WNW	3	96·2	78·6	80	0·10	27·28	—1·57
Jacobabad	29·607	SE	3	109·[illegible]	78·1	64	...	0·60	—2·64
Karachi	29·692	W	12	90·4	79·2	79	...	0·09	—5·43
Jeypore	29·678	NE	4	100·2	81·1	66	...	10·71	—10·24
Ajmere	29·653	W	7	95·4	82·0	58	...	8·39	—8·15
Deesa	29·730	NW	12	99·6	78·0	67	...	1·15	—19·16
Ahmedabad	29·741	NW	4	98·2	78·6	61	...	3·63	
Bhuj	29·710	W	17	95·3	75·6	72	...	0·89	—10·63
Jamnagar	29·741	SW	21	91·0	73·7	58	...	2·01	...
Rajkot	29·748	NNW	11	99·9	73·7	74	...	6·32	—15·31
Bhawnagar Para	29·752	W	16	97·1	77·3	63	...	4·67	...
Veraval	29·747	WNW	13	85·1	79·3	78	...	4·71	...
Neemuch	29·692	WSW	9	95·5	76·5	76	0·02	10·35	—13·23
Indore	29·703	NW	8	88·7	74·1	82	...	13·64	—5·73
Saugor	29·656	NNE	8	91·3	74·1	97	0·03	23·05	—7·05
Jubulpore	29·616	NW	4	89·9	73·1	95	1·31	28·94	—15·21
Hoshangabad	29·677	SW	1	87·1	76·2	86	0·01	17·42	—21·80
Khandwa	29·[illegible]93	W	9	96·2	76·6	66	...	7·57	—13·63
Raipur	29·590	Calm	2	80·7	73·1	97	2·28	20·31	—16·44
Nagpur	29·619	W	11	...	74·1	90	0·10	9·68	—22·71
Amraoti	29·68[illegible]	W	13	80·3	73·1	89	0·24	9·87	—13·61
Akola	29·695	NW	11	93·9	75·2	70	0·05	7·54	—15·[illegible]2
Surat	29·749	W	6	92·6	78·1	67	...	17·92	—1·[illegible]8
Malegaon	29·721	W	12	97·4	71·7	63	...	4·56	—8·43
Bombay	29·785	WNW	9	85·3	78·6	75	0·01	30·3[illegible]	—23·60
Poona	29·785	WNW	16	89·0	68·9	70	...	6·73	—7·77
Ahmednagar	29·756	NW	13	93·9	68·4	69	...	5·97	..
Aurangabad	...	WNW	...	93·4	67·7	79	0·05	9·39	...
Sholapur	29·760	W	21	97·7	75·0	59	...	3·0[illegible]	—1·35
Ratnagiri	29·791	WNW	4	84·[illegible]	74·4	83	0·43	48·73	—40·41
Belgaum	29·797	WSW	21	78·3	66·8	92	0·05	17·19	—13·83
Goa	29·838	NNW	11	84·0	75·4	95	0·23	41·83	...
Karwar	29·833	Calm	1	84·2	74·5	88	0·28	52·12	—45·83
Mangalore	29·855	Calm	2	84·5	75·4	90	0·33	60·73	—29·70
Calicut	29·888	Calm	5	84·7	73·5	90	0·37	59·48	—17·96
Cochin	29·877	NNW	...	87·5	76·1	88	0·02	43·84	—18·40
Bangalore	29·831	SW	13	84·3	64·8	89	0·12	3·18	—10·15
Secunderabad	29·702	WNW	7	86·6	72·0	84	0·34	10·55	—8·59
Masulipatam	29·693	Calm	6	94·1	73·6	93	1·16	7·13	—10·54
Bellary	29·723	W	15	95·7	74·7	55	...	2·83	—3·50
Cuddapah	29·771	NW	6	99·2	80·4	63	...	2·82	—0·88
Madras	29·758	WSW	7	91·0	80·5	67	...	7·18	—2·92
Coimbatore	29·826	WSW	9	91·4	72·1	75	...	0·78	—2·88
Trichinopoly	29·798	W	8	100·1	77·3	67	...	1·84	—5·39
Negapatam	29·763	W	12	98·0	78·9	68	...	3·67	—3·81
Colombo	29·890	SSW	9	88·5	77·5	81	...	10·93	—5·59
Aden	29·763	E	11	92·8	79·3	85	...	0·02	—0·18

[illegible] Wind, rate per hour, L., Light, M. Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H., 0·10 (31·35); G. T. H., 0·09 (32·45); St. G. H., 0·03 (33·03); C. P., 0·01 (30·36.)

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been small. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderately steep.

Winds in the eastern districts of the Central and North-West Provinces and at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency are irregularly cyclonic, while they are north-westerly to North-westealy in direction elsewhere. The force has been strong at Sholapur and Jamnagar, and fresh to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Akola, Jamnagar and Sholapur, 20 at Khandwa, and 18 at Bhuj and Ratnagiri.

The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal in many places, while the minimum is from 6° to 7° in Rajputana. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Humidity has increased considerably at Amraoti, Jubulpore, Saugor, Bhuj, Jeypore, Jhansi and Lahore, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places.

Heavy rain has fallen at Raipur (2·28"), over an inch at Jubulpore (1·31"), Masulipatam (1·16") and Cawnpore (1·09"), and under half an inch at Allahabad, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Bombay, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bangalore and Secunderabad.

A small depression with its centre somewhere in the neighbourhood of Raipur exists in the Central Provinces, and the winds round about it are irregularly cyclonic. The weather conditions are favourable for light or moderate showers in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, on the Malbar and West Coasts, and at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency. If this small disturbance moves westwards it will give rain in light or moderate showers in Central India, Khandesh and Gujarat. This disturbance shows at present a tendency to slowly increase in intensity, but as the weather conditions are generally weak there is no certainty about its further progress westwards.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 28.

Monday.—Pressure has risen briskly in Bengal and over the east of the Bay, has risen slightly in the North-Western Provinces, and has changed by small amounts elsewhere. The depression over the Circars has apparently moved slowly in a westerly direction, and is crossing the coast near Puri. It has given light to moderate general rain to the Central Provinces and Central India. Raipur has received over two inches; Jubbulpore, Chanda, Seoni and Sutna, one inch. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma and Bengal, and has extended over the whole of the N. W. Provinces. Showers have been received in the Mussoorie Hills, West Coast, South Rajputana, and the Madras Deccan. Oodeypore, Hanamconda, and Hyderabad have received half an inch. The temperature has fallen rapidly in Berar, and is normal in Burma, Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Central Provinces, Mysore, and on the Madras Coast. It continues in large excess in Rajputana, South and East Punjab, and the western districts of the N.-W. Provinces.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE week's season reports for the Central Provinces are summarised in the following general remarks.—The rainfall of the week has been very scanty, except in Damoh, where 3 inches were received. Narsinghpur, Raipur and Balaghat received about half an inch each; elsewhere the rainfall has been insignificant or *nil*. Since the close of the week nearly 6 1-2 inches of rain has fallen at Bilaspur, and general rain varying from 1-2 to 1 1-2 inches in Chanda. The kharif crops other than rice are generally in fair to good condition, but will deteriorate soon, unless good rain is received. Of the rice districts, in Sambalpur prospects are good and the fall since the end of the week in Bilaspur should, if general, assure a fair crop. In Raipur, there has been considerable deterioration, and the outlook is very gloomy in three tahsils. In Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat, where rice is largely transplanted, about half the rice crop may be saved by early and heavy rain. Village relief will be required very soon in the affected districts, and is already being organized. Preparation of land for rabi crops is being vigorously carried on, and in parts of Raipur, land on which rice has already failed is being ploughed up for rabi crops. Further sowings where not completed in Betul, and Wardha are retarded for want of rain. The numbers on relief in Saugor, Damoh and Bilaspur are 5,369, 2,183, and 1,780 respectively, but this relief is unconnected with the present drought. Fodder and water reported scarce from Nimar, Chhindwara, the Nagpur country and Hoshangabad. Government forests have been opened to free grazing where necessary. Cattle disease prevails in 9 districts. Prices are rising quickly and the rise is very marked in Mandla, Seoni, Betul and Nimar; from the last district juar, of which the price has risen at a bound from 20 to 13 1-2 seers, is being largely exported to Rajputana and Gujarat. The cheapest prices are—wheat 15, gram 22, rice 17 1-2 and juar 20 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—wheat 10, gram 13, rice 9 and juar 13 1-2 seers per rupee. The highest price of the cheapest staple in any district is 11 1-4 seers (rice) in Bhandara and Chanda.

DAMAUN.

While calmness of the sea and drops of dew on the leaves of trees were circumstances unfavourable for rain, armies of winged ants were observed on Friday morning issuing from the ground presaging the near approach of rain, followed by a shower on (Saturday) morning lasting for 40 minutes between 6 and 7, and contributing 56 cents of rain to the great delight of the labourers who owing thereto were able to obtain work. Though there was a further fall during the day of 20 cents, more rain is urgently needed.

THE DREYFUS DRAMA.

THE SECOND COURT-MARTIAL.

DREYFUS AND HIS CHILDREN.

THE special correspondent of the *Daily News* writing on August 6 says:—"Papa est à Rennes." Thus did Captain Dreyfus's children learn from their mother that their father had safely returned to France after a five years' absence. They were very young when he left them one day suddenly, and without saying good-bye. But they still remembered him, and wanted very much to see him back again. Their mother, they could see, was very sad over his lengthy absence, and so was Uncle Mathieu, Uncle Paul, and grandpapa. They knew from their father's letters that he was longing to see them. He never wrote home without sending them his loving remembrances. As the little boy and girl grew older, and learned to write it was agreed that their first letter should be to their father. When Madame Dreyfus told them a few weeks ago that papa was at Rennes they were delighted, but not surprised, because their mother had always told them that he would come back to France. Their mother has told them that next month they will meet their father, never more to be separated. They know that they are shortly leaving for a holiday, because their father has lived in a hot and unhealthy climate, and needs rest and quiet. These innocent children will learn hereafter that their father's journey was one from which the General Staff of the French Army had intended he should never return.

But Captain Dreyfus is in France again—as it were risen from the grave—and to-morrow he will be brought face to face with his accusers, not as in 1894 with closed doors, but in presence of 300 representatives of the Press of the whole world. Captain Dreyfus has proved stronger than a whole nation. His innocence must win against falsehood backed up even by forty million people. No wonder his case has stirred the conscience of mankind. One side of it conveys to us a warning—namely, that the barbarism of dark ages is not yet extinct. An old lie of six centuries ago has been revived. Jews, it was said, stole Christians for ritual sacrifices. Instead of denouncing a Rabbi, the modern Anti-Semites denounce a Jewish Captain. He does not drink the blood of children, but he betrays France. The circumstances have changed, but popular passions remain the same as in the Middle Ages. Another side, however, of the Dreyfus case teaches us a lesson of hope. It is becoming harder to perpetuate an iniquity. Although a certain section of the French Press is the most corrupt and mendacious in the world, yet papers in France, as well as in other countries, will devote themselves to the championship of right. If they are gagged, then the Press and public opinion of the civilized world come into line. From the day the voice of mankind pronounced Captain Dreyfus guiltless, it was certain that France must in the end follow. I remarked this to M. Zola the day after he was sentenced to imprisonment for his "J'Accuse" letter. He replied: "The opinion of foreigners usually turns out to be the opinion of posterity."

Will the Court-martial which meets to-morrow morning in the Concert-room of the Boy's College anticipate the judgment of posterity and acquit Captain Dreyfus? I have been disappointed many times throughout the Dreyfus case. I fully expected an acquittal in 1894. When two or three years later in the Senate I heard the Vice-President of that body state his belief in the Captain's innocence, and ask General Bilot to make at least an inquiry, I waited with confidence for that Minister's reply. I knew too much of the Dreyfus case, and too little of the men in it. My faith was somewhat shaken at the Esterhazy trial, but I confess it was a rather bitter disappointment when the military judges acquitted the Uhlan in the teeth of evidence. After five Ministers of War claiming that they know everything that can be known about Captain Dreyfus, when they pledge their honour to his guilt, and I know that they are all five, miserable creatures, it may be thought my confidence must be unusually robust to believe in the acquittal of Captain Dreyfus by the Rennes Court-martial. And yet I feel certain that he will be acquitted. Why? Because it will be impossible, so far as I can see, to frame even an indictment. Because every particle of so-called evidence forthcoming against him will be shown to be evidence only of a diabolical plot.

If there is any danger it lies in this—that a Court-martial does not set forth the reasons for its sentence, but merely says, like a jury, "Guilty" or "not guilty." Dreyfus will, of course, fight against heavy odds. There will be false witnesses. General Mercier will come forward with his "If Dreyfus is not guilty then I am; and I am an old Minister of War." Rennes is overwhelmingly anti-Dreyfusite. The officers are against him to a man. They repeat to one another that the acquittal of Captain Dreyfus will be the ruin of the army, and care is taken that the military judges learn the feeling of their comrades. Captain Dreyfus will be baited for a fortnight or three weeks, as no Jew ever was before General de Boisdeffre will dramatically point at him and will say, as said Henry: "He is the traitor. I swear it." Then the Nationalists, if they meet with a reverse at the outset, will have a line of retreat. After General Mercier's deposition they will ask for a supplementary inquiry, and so they hope the Dreyfus affair may drag on till the Exhibition.

Gangs of rioters are coming down from Paris. All the available mounted police of three or four counties have been collected in Rennes, but the Nationalists boast that they do not fear a force of 200 gendermes on horse, and 200 on foot. On the other hand, Captain Dreyfus's counsel will not let false witnesses have such an easy time as hitherto.

It has been arranged, by the way, that Maitre Demange, who defended Captain Dreyfus in 1894, is to deal with this part of the case. Me. Demange was so sure of his innocence that on the removal of the poor convict, he embraced him, and weeping, said "Mon enfant, you are the greatest martyr of the century." Maitre Labori, who did such splendid service at the Zola trial, is to take the more recent part of the case. Witnesses will be cross-examined. General de Boisdeffre will have to explain why in 1894 he would never give Captain Dreyfus a copy of the circular (not confidential) sent by him in May to the probationers of the General Staff, informing them that they would not attend the Autumn manœuvres. This would have shown that the sentence in the bordereau, "Je pars en manœuvres," could not be by Captain Dreyfus. Madame Henry will be asked what is the meaning of the sentence in her husband's last letter to her, "You know for whom I acted," and if she says she does not know, she will be asked whether she has been got at. The subject of the Dreyfus case has been so admirably canvassed, that it is now hard for a witness to lie undetected. The Manager of the publishing firm of Tresse and Stock, in Paris, told me three days ago that their latest volume on the supplementary inquiry of the Court of Cassation is the eighty-third volume they have issued on the Affaire. It must be consolation to Captain Dreyfus to find out, as he reads the history of his ows case, that he has drawn out the best faculties of mankind, and that through his misfortune, France in the last two years has fought for principles, and he can, even with the bitterness of his trouble still upon him, say to himself, "I have lived."

THE SIERRA LEONE RISING.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

IN June 1898, Sir David Chalmers was appointed her Majesty's Commissioner to inquire into the insurrection of natives in the British Protectorate adjacent to the colony of Sierra Leone. Last January the Royal Commissioner's report was submitted and a copy of it was transmitted to Sir. F. Cardew, Governor of Sierra Leone. The latter replied to this report in May, and on July 7 Mr. Chamberlain, in a despatch to the Acting-Governor, gave his decision on the report of Sir D. Chalmers. These three documents have been issued in a bulky Blue Book. Sir David Chalmers's report which is of a very elaborate nature, condemns in severe terms the general administration of Sierra Leone, attributes the rising to the oppressive nature of the hut tax, and recommends its abolition. The tax, he says was obnoxious to the customs and feelings of the people, and the repugnance to it was aggravated by the "sudden, uncompromising, and harsh methods by which it was endeavoured to be brought into operation, not merely by the acts of native policemen, but in the whole scheme adopted by the Colonial authorities." Sir David suggests "a regulated administration through the chiefs," and summarising the policy he recommends he says:—

Let the causes of irritation be removed, and endeavour be made by every, means to restore the confidence which has been destroyed or grievously shaken; let the colonial officers, from the very highest to the lowest subordinate, realise that the subjects of a protectorate *have rights*, and that it should be a work of forbearance and patience, rather than of over powering force, to instruct them that they also have obligations and duties towards the protecting Power; let government be on fixed principles of justice, not by haphazard opportunism; let the chiefs be restored to their place in the country, a wise supervision being exercised over them with a minimum of interference and the substitution being encouraged of agricultura and other industries for idleness or tribal or personal contests; let the civilising influences of well-directed missionary teaching be also encouraged; let wise and sympathetic government be the primary object, and we may be assured that with the gradual raising of the level of civilisation, and the increase of population and of industry which such government will bring with it, revenue for all needs will follow, while endeavours to compel revenue by short-sighted and unsuitable means must inevitably result in failure.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 28.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Home Dept Notification No 1528, dated 11th August 1899 placing the services of Lieut W T Barry, 2nd Bengal Infy, at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty, is hereby cancelled.

The services of Major E A W Hall, M B, C M, I M S, Bengal, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, with effect from the 2nd April 1899.

The services of Capt C K Lewis, 2nd Battn, South Lancashire Regit, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Capt C C Boileau, 5th Bengal Cavy, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

The services of Major H D Rewan, M B, R A M C, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Capt A T H Newnham, 10th B I offg Cant Magite, Nasirabad, is confirmed as a Cant Magte, with effect from the 4th April 1899.

Capt H de V Harvest, 9th Madras Infy, offg Cant Magist Belgaum, is confirmed as a Cant Magite with effect from the 3rd May 1899.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police:—Lieut W H Pennington, 12th Bengal Cavalry; and Lieut P N Leslie, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Capt R T Crichton, I S C, Supt of Settlement Surveys in Bengal, is granted furlough for eighteen months, under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 28th April 1899.

METEOROLOGY.

Mr H Whitby Smith, Og Supt of Telegraphs in charge of the Bombay Central Telegraph Office, took over charge of the office of Meteorological Reporter for Western India on the afternoon of the 11th Aug 1899, from Mr G L Towers, who has been granted three months' privilege leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut M Dick, I M S (Madras) are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his plague duties in the Civil and Military Station of Bengalore.

With reference to notification No. 886-G, dated the 31st May, 1899, the recognition of the provisional appointment by the Govt of India of Mr. F C Pallachi as Consul for Greece at Calcutta has been confirmed by H M Govt.

The date with effect from which the services of Mr A Lucas, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Estabt, were replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept, is the 18th Novr, 1898, and not the 24th Oct, 1898, as given in notification No. 1557-G, dated the 1st Dec 1898.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut-Col D W K Barr, C S I, I S C a Resident of the 1st class and Agent to the Govr Genal in Central India (p. a.) for fourteen days.

The notification of the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, No. 4569-I, dated the 18th Nov, 1891, in so far as it relates to the appointment of the Reved F C Hill to be Registrar of Births and Deaths within the territories of H H the Nizam of Hyderabad, is hereby cancelled.

The following appointment is made to the Khyber Rifle Corps:—Lieutt R Kirkpatrick, I S C to be Second-in-Command of the 2nd Batn, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th Aug 1899.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr H J Brereton is posted as Depy Accountant Genl, N W Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 15th Aug 1899.

Mr Mohini Kanta Ghatak is granted privilege leave for one month and twelve days, with effect from the 29th Aug 1899.

Mr J Bridgnell, a Supt in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor Genl, is appointed to officiate as a Supernumerary Chief Supt in that office, with effect from the 3rd July 1899.

The following reversions and promotions of officers of the Account Dept are notified:—

With effect from the 10th July 1899.—Mr W H Dawson to officiate in class II of the Enrolled List instead of in class III of Accountants Genl; Mr J J Cotton to officiate in class III instead of in class II, Messrs J A Robertson and K B Wagle to revert to class IV, Mr F D Gordon to officiate in class V instead of in class IV, and Mr J S Milne to revert to class VI, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 17th July 1899, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr A G Chuckerbutty,—Mr W H Dawson to officiate in class I, Mr J J Cotton to officiate in class II, Messrs J A Robertson and K B Wagle to officiate in class III, Mr F D Gordon to officiate in class IV, and Mr J S Milne to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 27th July 1899, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr K Lawrence,—Mr T H Biggs to officiate in class II, and Mr F Gauntlett to officiate in class III of Accountants Genl Mr A H Anthony to officiate in class II, Mr G C Ray to officiate in class III, Mr U L Majumdar to officiate in class IV, and Mr R Warterfield to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 28th July 1899, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. J J Cotton.—Mr. G D Pudumjee to officiate in class II. Mr M A Hydari to officiate in class III, Mr. W H E Melor to officiate in class IV, and Mr J S Chakravarti to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the same date, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. L J W Worgan.—Mr. P G Jacob to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 29th July 1899, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. R A Gamble, Mr. W H Michael to officiate in class II, and Mr. G D Pudomjee to officiate in class III, of Accountants General, Mr. W D F Cowley to officiate in class II, Mr. K L Datta to officiate in class III, Messrs. L J W Worgan and J C Mitra to officiate in class IV, and Mr. G C Hart to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

J F Willans, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieut in the Infantry branch of the Indian Army Reserve of officers.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—Lieutenants to be Captains—22nd August 1899—F W Bagshawe, F J D Henslowe, F C Rampini, H F A Pearson, F Hugo Pigou, A Playfair, H K Dalyell, J Randall, A M Doveton, S Clay, J G Crosthwaite, J H Whitehead, F W B Gray, L A Watson, J L R Gordon, W G Cooper, H L Anderson, C P Down, J Gaisford, D B Blakeway, P E Ricketts, A C Ralph, O G Gunning, J A Stewart, J K Condon, T W Lightfoot, F G C Humfrey, H P Ainslie, G H Bell, A R Nethersole, A F Ferguson-Davie, D S O, and W H F Basevi.

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned Captain is granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as regimental commandant or second-in-command, Indian Army:—F T C Hughes, 15th June 1899.

The promotion of Second-Lieut E Ernest Forbes, to the rank of Lieut, notified in G G O No 682 of 1898, is antedated to the 14th Nov 1897.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT MADRAS.

Condr G Wheeler to be Depy Asst Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval:—Sub-Condr M T Lynch to be Condr and Sergt C Lewis to be Sub-Condr—with effect from the 5th May 1899, vice Depy Asst Commissary and Honorary Lieut W Doughty, retired.

The second christian name of Sergt J A Bloomfield, promoted to the rank of Sub-Condr in G G O No 605 of 1899, is Aldous and not as therein notified.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay—Condr Alex Sandilands to be Depy Asst Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval; Sub-Condr J Williams to be Condr; and Store-Sergt W Willows to be Sub-Condr,—with effect from the 1st Aug 1899, vice Depy Asst Commissary and Hony Lieut J E Newell, retired.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Madras—Sergt B O Reynolds to be Sub-Condr, with effect from the 17th May 1899, vice Sub-Condr E Huson, deceased.

Depy Asst Commissary and Hony Lieut A Cooper Lord to be Asst Commissary.

Condr J E Patton to be Depy Asst Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to His Maj's approval; Sub-Condr J S Joyce to be Condr Surgt and E E Price to be Sub-Condr with effect from the 1st June 1899, vice Asst Commissary and Henry Lieut J. Kelly, retired.

2nd (Prince of Wals's Own) Regt of Bombay Infy (Grenadies) Havildar Saif Ali, 2nd (or Hill) Regit of Sikh Infy, to be Jamadar, vice Ghulam Muhammad Khan, transferred to the 9th Bombay Infry, with effect from date of transfer.

The retirement from the service of Major F Wyllie, Indian Staff Corps, is cancelled.

REWARDS,—GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bengal Unattached List are awarded silver medals for long service and good-conduct for the quarter ending 30th September 1899:—Without Gratuity—Acting Sergt-Major C Macguckin, Cawnpore Vol Rifle Corps, Acting-Sergt Major W Leys, Calcutta Port Defence Vors; First-class Serget Instr W Jones, Oudh Vol Rifle Corps; Sergt A B Coultas, Ordnance Dept; and Sergt A Harwood, Military Works Dept.

SPECIAL.

With reference to article 280, Army Regulations, India Vol I, Part I, the undermentioned officer, having been absent from military duty for ten years, is transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the date specified:—Capt C B Rawlinson, Depy Commissioner, 3rd grade, 23rd Aug 1899.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

H E the Govr Genl of India has been pleased to confer the Volr Officer's Decoration upon the undermentioned officers of the Indian Volr Force who have been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of the 24th May 1894 (India Army Circulars of 1894, clause 101):—2nd Battn, B B and C I Ry Volr Rifles—Major F Tebbs and Capt B H Skelton.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the Marine Survey of India, with effect from the 1st April 1899:—To be Asst Surveyor, 1st class—Lieut C W Shearme. To be Asst Surveyor, 2nd class—Lieut C S Hickman. To be Asst Surveyor, 3rd class—Sub-Lieut E J Headlam.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr P P Dease, Exe Engr, 1st garde, State Railways, has been granted, by H M's Secy, of State for India, furlough for two months in extension of the twenty-two months' leave referred to in Public Works Dept Notification No 458, dated the 12th Oct 1898.

Corrigendum.—In Public Works Dept Notification No 310, dated the 17th Aug 1899, for the word Provisional read Provincial.

The privilege leave granted to Mr. C C Swetenham, Offg Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma, has been commuted by H M's Secry of State for India, to leave on medical certificate for nine months.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No. 107, dated the 15th March 1899 the services of Brevet Col J W Thurburn, R E, Supdg Engr, 2nd class, temporary rank, Punjab, were replaced at the disposal of that Govt, with effect from the 22nd June 1899.

Mr H W V Colebrooke, E Engr, 1st grade Burma, is appointed to officiate as a Suptdg Engr with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd Aug 1899 during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J Benton or until further orders.

THE "Manchester Guardian" publishes the following from its London correspondent:—It is rumoured that Lord Halsbury is retiring, and that when Parliament next meets the present Attorney-General will be found presiding over House of Lords. There is, however, a difficulty, arising out of the rival claims of Sir Edward Clarke and Sir Robert Finlay to the Attorney-Generalship, and among Liberal Unionists the suggestion finds favour that, at any rate until the dissolution of Parliament, the Woolsack should be occupied by Lord James of Hereford. Lord Halsbury has been Chancellor longer than any man since the days of Eldon.

DOCTORS IN THE SERVICE.

A SEVERE CRITICISM.

THE Army and Navy medical departments came in for some severe handing at the meeting of the British Medical Association at Portsmouth.

Professor Alexander Ogston, Regius Professor of Surgery in the University of Aberdeen in the course of an address, said, that no observant member of the medical profession could have failed to observe how changed was the estimation in which the medical services in the Army and Navy had come to be regarded during the last three decades. The most talented graduates ceased to aspire to enter them, and things had come to such a pass that few even of those with inferior qualifications could, as a rule, be induced to present themselves at the entrance examination while those medical officers who possessed a few years experience in the services, however much loyalty might seal their lips, showed themselves disappointed and discouraged with the professional life they had to lead.

While the calls of modern science had been taken to heart in the medical services of foreign armies, they had fallen on unheeding ears among those responsible for the efficiency of our own. The contrast between the medical and other departments made that neglect all the more astounding. This condition of things was one from which there would be one day a rude awakening. In the event of a naval engagement the wounded on board ship would have to be attended to in a small, dark room, provided with none save the rudest appliances and a few cots, which often were as much exposed to the enemy's fire as any other part of the ship. There was no reason why a sufficiently large and well-lighted space should not be provided under the armoured deck, into which wounded men could be lowered, and in this space appliances could be provided for carrying out all the more important operations.

Proceeding to deal with a scheme of reform, Professor Ogston suggested that the British Medical Association should create a section for the discussion of military and naval surgery. Responsibility for the defects of the medical services lay chiefly in the apathy and ignorance of the civil part of the medical profession concerning them. Information as to the condition of the services should be laid before the War Office and Admiralty, and necessary reforms advocated in all proper ways. Medical provision should be made for three Army Corps. The whole service should also be organised as a body of independent units, capable of acting alone, or being combined or brigaded as required. Medical officers, he suggested, should be granted one year's study leave out of every five, and should be sent as assistant resident and house surgeons to our hospitals and schools of medicine, where they would be cordially welcomed. Professor Ogston strongly favoured hospital ships for future naval fights. What he had said would, he hoped, open the eyes of the British nation to the real state of affairs connected with the medical services.

WARSHIPS IN COLLISION.

H.M.S. SURPRISE, despatch vessel of the Commander-in-Chief on the Mediterranean Station, returned to Portsmouth early on Saturday morning, Aug. 5, and she reported that while in the Channel that afternoon about four o'clock, on her way from Portsmouth to Gibraltar, she collided with and sank the steam collier Netley Abbey, of Cardiff. A dense fog prevailed at the time of the collision, and the two vessels met without warning, the collier sustaining such damage that she sank within a quarter of an hour. Her crew were saved and taken on board the Surprise. The latter had a big hole smashed in her bows, through which the water poured in great volume, several of her fore compartments being quickly filled. The hole was patched up with sails and collision mats, and all the watertight bulkheads closed, after which the Surprise put back to Portsmouth, where she arrived in a waterlogged condition.

The B. Fleet, which has been engaged in the manœuvers under Vice-Admiral Sir Compton Domvile, arrived on Aug. 8 in Torbay from Milford Haven. During the passage of the fleet up the Channel, one of the vessels ran down and sank a sailing ship. The fleet was proceeding in four lines, one of which was headed by the Sanspareil, battleship, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Pelham Aldrich, second in command of the fleet. About ten o'clock at night when between the Woolf and the Eddystone Lighthouse, the threemasted iron schooner East Lothian crossed the line of the fleet, with the result that a collision occurred. The East Lothian, a vessel of 1,359 tons net register, belonging to Mr. J. Boyd, of Glasgow, was bound from Nantes to Cardiff with ballast, and was in tow of the tug Sir W. T. Lewis. According to Capt. W. Macfarlane, her master, the schooner was carrying all the regulation lights. She does not appear, however, to have been seen from the Sanspareil, although she was observed on the Nile, battleship which was following astern of the Sanspareil. Capt. Macfarlane and the mate of the East Lothian saw the battleship approaching and called out, but their cries were not heard. The Sanspareil struck the barque near the brake at the end of the poop and cut so far into her that she heeled over and sank in seven or eight minutes. Some of the crew and the captain's wife and son were below at the time of the collision, but they rushed on deck, and all with the exception of three men, managed to get on to the Sanspariel. The boats of the battleship were lowered, and two men were picked up as the ship went down. The third, a man named William Collins of St. David's was drowned. The crew consisted of nineteen men, and, including the captain's wife and son, there were twenty-one persons on board.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE social changes of the last fifty years are, perhaps, less noticeable within the commissioned ranks of the army than in other professions. Opposition to innovation, conservatism in its non-political sense, has managed to retard the disintegrating process. Tradition has so long linked officer with gentleman, and has in the past bound the two together so closely, that there is a tendency to disregard the relative importance of the component parts of the combination. It is averred—and with a modicum of truth—that the class which formerly almost exclusively furnished officers no longer does so to the same extent, the inference being that army service has no longer sufficient attractions. Another reason may be that the class in question has shrunk to such an extent, or at all events has not grown as other classes have grown, that it has become quite beyond its powers to furnish even its former number of army when candidates, armies were a tenth of their present size. The army gentleman, whether or not of gentle birth, was at one time, at all events the son of a gentleman by profession. This effectually excluded trade. Times have altered, and from the topmost rungs of the ladder of successful retailing the trader now receives titles, decorations, and hereditary honours; and while in the past the Knight of the Shire was the connecting-link between the baron and the shopkeeper, now the shopkeeper is himself both knight and baron without the qualification of either descent or calling. Military titles carried weight in the days of old. Knighthood for the soldier meant the Order of the Bath, in acknowledgment of military services rendered. To-day the fountain of honour sends its military jets to the four corners of the kingdom and makes colonels C.B.s and K.C.B.s of hysterical preachers and of vendors of fully advertised commodities thus conferring on a crowd of worthy civilians the insignia and the warlike designations (the public sees no distinction between the military and civil divisions) of the military caste, the only reward to which the survivors of that caste aspired in acknowledgment of long, arduous, and always ill-paid services.

Lord Roberts, commanding the forces in Ireland, has completed his arrangements for carrying out the manœuvres which are to be held during the first weeks of August in the country between the Curragh camp and Thurles. The force to be assembled will be divided into two distinct commands, designated blue and red respectively. The concentration is ordered for August 5. Lord Roberts will act as director of manœuvres and umpire in chief. Major-General M. W. E. Gosset, C.B. will be chief umpire.

The French are having their manœuvres on a smaller scale in the Mediterranean at the same time that ours are in progress. Rear-Admiral Escande, with a division of guard ships manned by men of the naval reserve, carried out a five days' programme last week, part of month's training given to the men mobilised. The scheme of operations was for the squadron to anchor at night with all lights out some where on the coast between La Ciotat on the west and St. Tropez on the east of Toulon. Every preparation was made to resist a torpedo attack, including picquet boats on the look-out, but no searchlights were to be used unless an attack was pressed home. Two torpedo-boat flotillas, one from Corsica and one from Toulon, left Tamaris Bay in the evening to search the coast within the stated limits. The flotilla from Corsica discovered the squadron in Lavandon Bay to the east of Cape Benat. Creeping along the shore until they believed themselves near enough to deliver an attack, the boats pushed in among the fleet, but only a few succeeded in getting within the stated distance which enabled them to discharge their torpedoes. No ships appear to have been struck, but a number of boats were supposed to have been sunk by the fire of the quick-firing guns in the vessels. The reserve men are said to have behaved themselves very creditably.

The new regulations defining the authority and the responsibility of the chief of the French Naval General Staff do not appear to have been received with general satisfaction by the officers of the fleet. One objection which has been raised is in effect that the new regulations are based upon those which set forth the duties of the First Sea Lord in the British Admiralty. The Chief of the General Staff, Rear-Admiral Caillard, will have under his immediate authority and responsibility all matters concerning the preparation for the naval war, including the arming and mobilisation of the fleet. The officers and officials of the Naval General Staff and of the Central Naval Administration will be directly under his orders. He will also have, as part of his duty, the selection of officers for the various ships, and will submit for the approval of the Minister of Marine the names of officers designated to command ships or stations. Matters concerning the promotion of executive officers and appointments for shore service will also be in his hands, and generally he will act as adviser to the Minister of Marine. In several respects it will be noted there is a similarity between the duties of the chief of the French Naval General Staff and those of the officer who has been often described as the commander-in-chief of the Navy, although his official designation is the First Naval Lord. It is a little strange that because of the similarity some French naval officers should be inclined to criticise the new decree, for our naval administration having been so generally praised in France it might have been supposed the authorities would have been congratulated rather than blamed for reproducing some of its best features.

Further particulars are to hand of the disastrou accident which occurred to the Austrian torpedo-boat Adler, referred to in our last week's issue. According to some authorities the explosion was due to an undiscovered flaw in the boiler and not, as was at first supposed, to any neglect or overstraining of the machinery. Prior to the run on which the five men lost their lives the vessel was subjected to a careful official examination, and the work on which she was engaged, that of training carrier pigeons, did not necessitate high speed. The Adler and her sister ship Falke, are the only torpedo-boats built for the Hungarian Navy by Messrs. Yarrow now afloat. The machinery of the injured vessel is said to be unharmed and that when fitted with a new boiler she will be once more ready for service. The bodies of the two victims which were found have been buried, but no trace has been discovered of the bodies of the other three killed. The Austrian Navy has been very fortunate during the past twenty years in not having any serious accident happen to its ships. The last disaster to cause the death of any great number of men occurred near Lissa in 1868, when the Radetzky blew up, almost the whole of the crew of the vessel losing their lives.

The trial of Spanish officers concerned in the surrender of Santiago de Cuba began in Madrid on Monday before the Supreme Military Court. The indictment and minutes of evidence were read at the opening of the sitting. General Pareja has spoken in his own defence. He explains that at the time of the surrender he was in want of provisions, and that it was impossible for him to defend the place. He sets forth the serious nature of the previous fighting, in which a large number of men and officers perished. Spain, he said, had always placed confidence in the courage of her children, but in modern warfare courage was not sufficient. There was certainly a lack of provisions, since several soldiers had died of hunger and the hospitals were deficient in medical requirements. General Toral explained that Santiago was lacking in the means of defence, and that it was impossible for him to resist. General Ordonez said that, in his opinion, every means of resistance had been exhausted, though it might, perhaps, have been possible to avoid capitulation by trying to break through the lines. He thought that 11,000 soldiers were in the place, and added that the spirits of the troops became much depressed after they lost the hope of receiving support. General Blanco gave an account of the commencement of the war, affirming that he never advised surrender, but resistance. The Government approved the American proposals without discussion, and when he telegraphed to General Toral they had already been accepted.

The "Neues Wiener Tagblatt" calls attention to the fact that Russia has quietly and unobtrusively completed the formation of an entire army in Central Asia. Two Turkestan army corps have now been formed and placed under the command of Lieut.-General Dukhovski, Governor of Turkestan. These include three brigades of infantry and three of Cossacks, fifteen field batteries, four battalions of engineers, and seven battalions of reserve infantry, which in case of war could be raised to thirty-two battalions. The infantry alone number some 65,000. Up to the present only two sotnias of Turkomans have been included in this force. It is, however, intended to comprise the native inhabitants of the territory in the Russian military organisation. The appointment of a new staff for the entire Central Asiatic Army will necessitate a large increase in the Russian Budget.

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HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 29.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.)

Long Causes.

609-97—Nanu and H—Raghunath Makund vs Lukmishanker Pranshanker and others—Bicknell M and M.
290-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Purson and another vs The B B and C I Ry Co—Crawford B and Co.
580-96—Jehangir and S—Mawjee Lukhumsey vs Hemsraj Jetha and others—Payne G and S.
517-98—Maganlal and Co—Hookmajee Bhootajee vs Ramlal Meghraj and others—Bhaishanker and K.
485-98—Matubhai and J—Manmohandas Dayaldass vs Narrondas Calliandas and others—Crawford B and Co and Craigie L and O.
491-97—Pestonji R and K—Hari Raghoba Thackur and another vs Khimibai and others—Chitnis M and M.

For further direction and cost on Commrs. report.

339-81—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs C E Farran Ag A G—E F Nicholson, Pestonjee R and K, and M M Munshi.
613-98—Matubhai J and M—Gullapudi Chima Narshinham vs Purshotum Bhimjee and another—Little and Co.
505-98—Edgelow G and W—Bai Diwalibai vs Bai Shamcore and others—Ardashir H and D and Payne G and S.
396-98—Hiralal M and M—Brijranglal Makhanlal and others vs Chunilal Premchand—Muljee and R.
264-98—Payne G and S—Jugmohundas Vandravandas vs Bavli alias Tulja Lakshmi—Chitnis M and M.
744-98—K B Mehta—Bai Goolbanoo and another vs Kholadad Aspandiar and another—K D Shroff.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)

For Export Decree.

49-99—Madhowjee V—Motivahoo alias Kelibai and another vs Parvatibai.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

43-99—In person—Sennajee Lallchand and others vs Jivanma alias Bhoormal and another.
63-99—Bhaishanker and K—Ravchand Oojamchand vs Jadia Mamohanlal Ambaram and another.
150-99—Little and Co—Rajoomal Laikhraj and another vs Oodharam Lilaram—Hiralal M and M.
230-99—K D Shroff—Kharshedjee Dhunjibhoy Shroff and another vs Assabai and others—In person.
235-99—Ardeshir H and D—Meheralli Mooraj vs Ebrahimbhoy Ludha Chattoo—Thakurdas D C and H.
297-99—Bicknell M and M—Girdhur Dulsookh and others vs Magonlal Maneckial—Tyebjee D and Co.
333-99—Jehangir and S—Kassigur Heeragur vs Gosavi Gunpatgir Sewratangir—Nanu and H.
387-99—Captain and V—Balchand Kainram vs Bhugwandas Nathmal and another.
338-99—Hiralal M and M—Gopabai Sitaram vs Lackminarayen Mokhanlal and others.
421-99—M J Madon—Pestonjee Rustomjee Wallace vs Abdulla Parpia and another.
424-99—Ardeshir H and D—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Aga Hoosein Lari.
439-99—Smetham B and Noble—Cursetji Jehangir Khambatta vs Homi Nasserwanjee Wadia.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

40-99—In person—Emnabai and others vs Hajee Ismail Jan Mohomed—Little and Co.
41-99—In person—Bhugwandin Doorga vs Ramdayal Doolub.
42-99—In person—Bindra Zingri vs Hurkoo Sitta and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

458-97—Craigie, L and O—Charles Agnew Turner vs Narayen Vithal Vaidya and others—K J Mantri and Sorabjee and J. Part heard.
249-98—R P Bharucha—Vithaldas Ramdas and another vs Thackersey Gella and others—Payne G and S and Nanu and H.
602-98—Payne G and S—Eduljee Cowasjee Madon and others vs Shevjee Sarang and others—Chitnis M and M.
711-98—Hiralal M and M—Hajrabai and another vs Asiatbai and others—Dikshit and D and Khandas and S.
57-99—Matubai and J—Percy F Fischer vs Thorwald Eilorson and another—H J R Hemming.
266-99—Nanu and H—Perozbai and others vs Heerjee Hunsraj—Madhowjee Virjee.
267-99—Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Kikabhoy Abdulally—Tyabjee D and Co.
528-96—Edgelow G and W—Manockchand Kupurchand vs Baldevdas Mohokumchand and others—Pestonjee R and K.
616-95—Manshuklal D and J—Purshotum Mangaldas and another vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Edgelow G and W.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

86-97—Crawford B and Co—Rehimtoola Khairaj and others vs Shamrao Pandurang and others—S P J A and Little and Co. Part heard.

Testamentary Suits.

13-99—Little and Co—Valbai widow vs Tejpal Veeram and others—Nanu and H.
14-99—Bicknell M and M—Dharamsey Laljee vs Motibai—Sorabjee and J.
6-98—Bhaishanker and K—Kesarbai alias Sakarbai vs Dewjee Moorarjee—Tyabjee D and Co.

Commercial Causes.

390-99—Smetham B and Noble—The Anglo Indian Spg and Mfg Co, Ld vs Rangildas Bhukandas and another—Hiralal M and M.
391-99—Smetham B and Noble—The Imperial Cotton Mills Co, Ld vs Rangildas Bhukandas and another—Hiralal M and M.

Long Causes.

673-97—Wadia and G—Girdhardas Ganshamdas vs Jugmohundas Vandrawandas—Little and Co.
591-98—Thakurdas D C and H—Hunsraj Parmanand vs Ruttonsi Waljee and others—Crawford B and Co, and Maganlal and R, and J C Cama, Nanu and H, and Craigie L and O.

Testamentary Suits.

9-99—Wadia and G—Jethabhai Damjee vs Chapsey Valljee—Mathubai and J.

NOT HEAVY TO HIM.

THE man on the elephant's back is nothing to the elephant. The big beast doesn't mind him any more than one of those immense dray horses you see in London minds the brass ornaments on his harness. Yet on my back or yours the man would be a load; and, if fastened to a lark's wings, the little brasses would hold him to the earth.

Thus, we are reminded, my thoughtful friends, that there are no absolute facts. The burden depends on the back. Albeit Samson walked off with the gates of Gaza, an ordinary garden gate would, I am sure, prove all that we should want to lug. It follows that weight or heaviness can, as the advertisements say, "be supplied in a variety of styles."

When, for example, Mr. Sidney Challenger mentions in a letter that at a certain period he was "heavy," he does not mean that he tipped the scales at a stone or two more than usual. His horse would have felt *that*, in case he rode one; but the truth is that at the time referred to he was actually under his proper weight by several pounds.

What he wants us to understand is that he was *heavy to himself*; it was not an increase of *weight* but an increase of *weakness*, having practically the same result. His explanation is that in the early part of 1890 he began to feel ill and out of sorts. He went about in a mazy way, feeling badly without knowing what the trouble was or how to account for it.

"I had," Mr. Challanger goes on to tell us, "a nasty taste in the mouth and no relish for my meals." But eat we all must, or starve; and eat *he* did. Not much, though. At best it was a forced business. Nothing tasted natural or good, and he took just enough to keep him going until the next meal time should come round.

"And even for that I had to suffer," he says. "After getting it down I had, almost immediately, a sense of fulness or distension at the stomach and pain at the chest as if a bit of food had lodged there—which couldn't be."

No, nothing lodged anywhere. What there was of it went straight down into Mr. Challenger's stomach, where it at once began to ferment and produce a gas which caused the feeling of fullness, while the irritated nerves set up the pain. It was not too much food, but food not digested—food turned sour in the stomach—with the whole body behind it failing of the needed stimulus and nourishment of food, and wondering what the matter was. It was this state of matters that made him, to use his own words, "heavy, drowsy, and languid."

Any river in England, after a long drought in summer, looks just as Mr. Challenger *felt*—heavy, droway, and languid. And for an identical reason —the lack of necessary supplies. Wait an instant, though! Don't miss the point.

The rain, when it comes, fills the river by a thousand little channels falling directly into it Not so as to food and body. Between *them* is a process; a mechanical, chemical and vital operation—digestion. Mark you that and act accordingly. Whether in the sky or on the ground water is water—the same hing.

But food and body are not the same thing. The first must be transmuted into the second by the miracle called digestion; for of all God's ways in nature none is more awful, more amazing, more glorious. And, when impeded or overborne, none which punishes the interference more certainly and swift.

"I got little or no sleep," continues our friend, "and awoke in the morning tired out, as after a hard day's work. Presently I could hardly walk, for very weakness, and from time to time had to give up work altogether. No medicine helped me—and I tried plenty.

"After three wretched years of this, Mrs. Bird, of Tallistorn, told my wife about Mother Seigel's Syrup, and through her, advised me to try it. She said my ailment was indigestion and the Syrup would cure it. And it did. One bottle greatly relieved me. I could eat freely, and food agreed with him. I persevered with the remedy and got strong as ever. All the pain and heaviness left me, and I felt light and energetic, although I have gained in weight. —(Signed) SYDNEY CHALLANGER, Gladstone Villa, Cwm, near Waunllwyd, Mon., August 30th 1898.

"BY THE KING'S COMMAND"

was written by Victor Hugo; but by the king's command was also written the title "The Royal Cocoa Factory" of C. J. Van Houten & Zoon. By command of King William III. the works of the world-famed Cocoa Manufacturers were styled as above. The title is peculiarly appropriate, and more so than it may appear at first sight, for the whole of the civilized world has recognised Van Houten's Cocoa as "The King of Cocoas," and it is only right that the King of Cocoas should be produced at the Royal Cocoa Factory. It has been so called because it is quite pure; it is highly digestible; and it is soluble to a degree unapproached by any other cocoa in existence. It is cheap; it costs less than one farthing per cup; it is easily assimilated and digested by the weakest stomach; and it contains more nourishment than an equal quantity of beef-tea. Easily made, appetizing in aroma, and of most delicious taste.

BE SURE YOU TRY
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

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"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

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EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

Ideal Milk

Enriched 20 per cent. with Cream.
STERILIZED—NOT SWEETENED.
A Perfect Substitute for Fresh Milk.

Superior in quality to every other brand of Unsweetened Milk.

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This is its story:
At first, a slight cough.
At last, a hemorrhage.
At first, easy to cure.
At last, extremely difficult.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

quickly conquers your hacking cough. There is no doubt about the cure now.

For over half a century Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been curing colds and coughs and preventing consumption.

Put up in large and small bottles.

A cure is hastened by placing over the chest one of

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WROUGHT IRON HINGES
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Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchant

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Over 70 Years' Established Reputation.

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"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—LANCET.

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In concentrated drops.
most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences. Invaluable in all cases of anæmia and general debility. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.
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WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829.
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WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA
VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
Beware of Substitutes & Worthless Imitations.
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ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.
NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon any DISORDERED, SLEEPLESS and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—See capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
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Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
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We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

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HYDROXYL-FREE
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The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

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The effect of this Standard **Phosphoric Remedy** in Nervous Debility and its kindred **Evils** is immediate and permanent, all **the** Miserable Feelings and Distressing **Symptoms** disappearing with a rapidity **that is really marvellous.**

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MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

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British Medical Journal

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Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
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NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.

FOR

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No need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack and clinch. Try them.

From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India.

If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 2/-, post free, from

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Agents Wanted.

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